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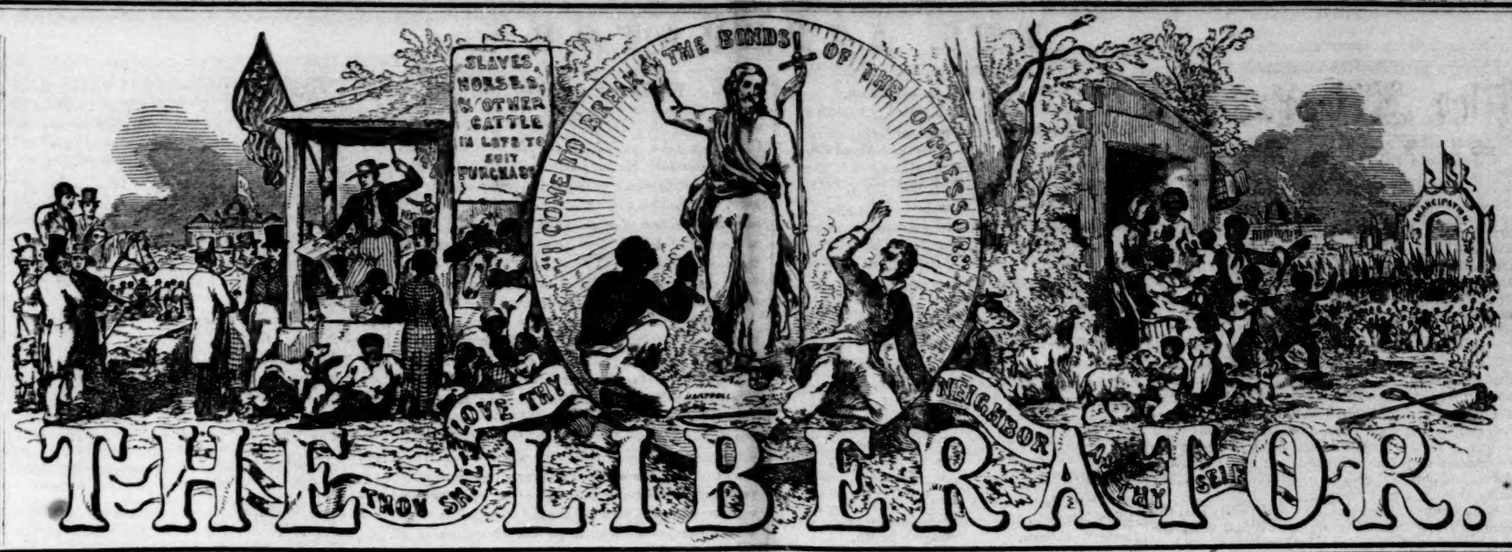
SLAVES, HORSES, & OTHER CATTLE IN LOVE TO BE SOLD PURCHASE
I COME TO BREAK THE BONDS OF THE OPPRESSED
LOVE THY
NEIGHBOR
THOU SHALT
AS THY SELF
THE LIBERATOR.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

☞ 'The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but *they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke.* On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and *must walk in it.* To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.' — WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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SELECTIONS.

A NEW LIGHT.

Everybody, who knows anything of the humors of politics in this country for the last ten years, has heard of Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee. He has not been known much of late years, on account of his clerical character or any connection he has had with religion, either theoretical or practical. We are well acquainted with the 'fighting parson,' and of course are not surprised at any eccentricity which he may perpetrate. Brownlow has just taken the freak into his head that it is his duty to visit the free States, and convert the people to the true faith or influences of slavery. The righteous soul of Parson Brownlow is stirred within him as he contemplates the appalling spectacle of northern ignorance and heathenism, and he says he is coming to preach the pro-slavery gospel to us poor benighted New Englanders. His oratory is of the spread eagle kind, though the force of his gestures is somewhat impaired by the fact that one of his hands has been disabled by a bowie knife street fight in which he was engaged, but yet we can warrant those who may attend Brownlow's 'nigger' lectures lots of fun, if not information. He has written a long letter to the *N. Y. Daily Times*, announcing his purpose shortly to come to the North and lecture. From his manifesto, we extract the following, which contains the gist of the matter:—

* * * * *

There, we feel easier now. Brownlow is coming! We have had any quantity of sermons from Hallett, Loring, Dr. Adams, Dr. Lord, the N. Y. *Observer*, the Boston *Post*, and such able champions of slavery. We have been lectured and berated and labored with, and now, last of all, Gov. Gardner has gone over to the union-saving, negro price-raising politicians, and tells us that it is very foolish to talk any more about freedom, that there are no national issues now remaining, that Kansas and all such matters are as a 'dead horse,'—but with singular obstinacy, the good, honest people of Massachusetts and of New England still seem to think that the issue between freedom and slavery is of importance. They will neither heed Hallett nor the *Post*, Rev. Dr. Adams nor Governor Gardner! It evidently requires the genius and the exertions of a Brownlow. We welcome the Parson, not as his southern brethren would welcome us with tar and feathers, a ride on a rail, or a rope and a short shrift on the nearest tree, but we will give Brownlow good large halls in which to speak, quiet and orderly audiences of New England citizens, and all the cheer he can desire while he tarries among us. If we may be allowed to suggest a few points which it will be well for his to try and make clear, we suggest the following:—'That negroes cannot take care of themselves,' illustrated by such examples as Rev. Dr. Pennington, Fred Douglass and Dr. Rock. That slave labor is more profitable and enriches the country faster than free labor, illustrated by the history of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. That slavery tends to humanize and christianize men and women, illustrated by Elder Netherland, the Tennessee deacon's whipping his slave and fellow church member to death, and by the case of the Arkansas slave who murdered his master because he had brutally violated the slave's wife and daughter. By way of general illustration of the beauties of slavery and the awfulness of Northern diabolism, the Parson might contrast our free schools with the general prevailing Southern ignorance; our family relations, with the universal adultery and fornication practised on Southern plantations; and the quiet and order of the Sabbath in Boston, with the horse-racing, cock-fighting and gambling which characterize the observance of the same day in New Orleans! These will do for the present as themes for Parson Brownlow when he gets along to New England. We hope he will not, however, neglect in his discourses to make good use of the late discovery made and proclaimed by Gov. Gardner, that all national issues are settled, and that we need not concern ourselves any more about slavery. In this, Parson Brownlow and His Excellency agree very readily, and we see not why they may not be mutually useful.—*Boston Bee.*

From the Bangor Evening News.

JAMES BUCHANAN A MYSTERY TO HIMSELF.

President Buchanan *now* says it is a mystery how anybody could ever have doubted his present position on the subject of slavery—that the Dred Scott decision is right, the extension of slavery legal, and that it constitutionally exists, and Congress has no power to prohibit it in the territories.

Below will be found a series of resolutions, drawn up and signed by Mr. Buchanan and others, and adopted at a public meeting at Lancaster, Pa., in the year 1819. They are taken from the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of that year. 'Consistency is a jewel'—but all jewels are not equally bright or well set, and, by figure of speech, have been sometimes located 'in a swine's snout.' Mr. Buchanan's *consistency* will speak for itself:—

'Whereas, the people of this State, pursuing the maxims and animated by the beneficence of the great founder of Pennsylvania, first gave effect to the gradual abolition of slavery by a national act, which has not only rescued the unhappy and helpless African, within their territory, from the demoralizing influence of slavery, but ameliorated his state and condition throughout Europe and America; and whereas, it would illy comport with those humane and Christian efforts to be silent spectators when this great cause of humanity is about to be agitated in Congress by fixing the destiny of the United States: therefore,

Resolved, That the representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the national legislature, *to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or new States which may be created by Congress.*

Resolved, (as the opinion of this meeting,) That, as the Legislature of this State will shortly be in session, it will be highly deserving of their wisdom and patriotism to take into their early and most serious consideration the propriety of instructing our representatives in the national Legislature, to use its most zealous and strenuous exertions *to inhibit the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States* which may hereafter be created by Congress; and that the members of the Assembly from this county be requested to embrace the earliest opportunity of bringing this subject before both Houses of the Legislature.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, *in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State* then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

(Signed,) JAMES HOPKINS,
WILLIAM JENKINS,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The foregoing resolutions, being read, were unanimously adopted; after which, the meeting adjourned.

WALTER FRANKLIN, *Chairman.*

Attest: WM. JENKINS, *Secretary.*

REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

From the New Haven Palladium.

To His Excellency James Buchanan,
President of the United States.

In July last, a number of citizens of Connecticut addressed to you, as Chief Magistrate of this nation, a memorial on the affairs of Kansas. To this you replied, under date of August 15, 1857, in a manner which shows that you misunderstood, to some extent, the ground taken by the Memorialists, for we would not impute to you the intention to misrepresent them. As you have thought proper to lay the Memorial and reply before the public, a large part of the Memorialists have conferred on the subject, and have felt themselves compelled again to address you. We would remark, then, *that the main facts alleged in that Memorial are either passed over without denial, or are explicitly avowed in your reply.*

These facts are two: First, 'that the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the *people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.*' Secondly, 'that Governor Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws which are not their own, nor of the people of the United States; but laws which, it is notorious, and established upon evidence, *they never made, and rulers they never elected.*' As to these two facts, the material facts alleged by your Memorialists, and which chiefly require vindication from you, they say that they find *no denial* of them in your reply. They do not say that you have attempted no *vindication* of your acts and doings through Governor Walker; but only, that they can find in your reply no plain or explicit denial of the facts referred to — not even what they consider the shadow of a denial.— These facts stand in the Memorial, then, *uncontradicted*, by what you evidently consider a triumphant reply. Why is this? Are these assertions, upon which the whole subject at issue depends, untrue— and yet *no denial* of them—not a word to *prove* them untrue? Without such denial, what can you expect your Memorialists and the country to believe and to say? What, but the facts, which they allege are notorious and undeniable?

As to the allegation respecting the fundamental principle of the Constitution, your Memorialists hope that the time is remote when the enlightened citizens of this country will deny that principle; though party zeal, in its infatuation, may one day trample it in the dust, when, in sight of the ruin, Liberty and Religion in exile will together weep over the desecration.

YOUR FORMAL VINDICATION next demands notice.

Of this, your Memorialists are compelled to say that, in their view, it is entirely groundless and unsatisfactory.

Resting it solely on what you call 'the plainest and most palpable historical facts,' you say that, at the time of your inauguration, 'you found, in fact, the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.' You then ask, 'was it not my duty to sustain this government—to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed?' You then add: 'It was for this purpose that I ordered a military force to Kansas to act as a '*posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrates to carry the laws into execution.' Here, then, is the distinct admission and declaration, on your part, that you ordered a military force to Kansas for the purpose of sustaining its Territorial Government, and of enforcing its Territorial laws. So far, then, in respect to one matter of fact, you admit the assertion of your Memorialists.

Your vindication, therefore, rests upon the assertion that there was, in fact, a Government in Kansas—such a Government as it was your duty to sustain. The essential question, on which the whole controversy turns, is thus raised; it is simply this: *Was there a Government, or were there laws, in Kansas, in the just, proper, and authorized meaning of the language,* 'when you entered on the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last'?

If this can be proved to be true, your Memorialists will know something which they have yet to learn. If it can be proved *not* to be true, 'it will present a *memorable* example of the truth, that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable of historical facts.' Nor is this all. It will show that you ordered an army to Kansas to sustain the so-called Government which is *not* a Government, and laws which are not laws.

Here your Memorialists take the position, that NOTHING CAN BE TRULY GOVERNMENT OR LAW WHICH HAS NO AUTHORITY; and that NOTHING SHOULD BE TREATED AS GOVERNMENT OR LAW WHICH PRESENTS NO EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.

Can anything which tramples under foot all human rights, and is a known outrage upon our Constitution and our political institutions, whatever be its name or form, be justly regarded as government or law having authority under our Constitution? Can such an outrage be clothed with authority by a President, Senate, Congress, or a whole Congress of Presidents? Can usurpation beget a valid government or law, or impart that right to govern which implies an obligation to obey? Its might may make it an act of prudence to avoid its wrath by submission, but can usurpation create an obligation to obey when none exists?

Suppose the Great Mogul, or any other tyrant, had established the same so-called government and laws of Kansas by the same means by which, as all the world knows, they were established—by invasion and arms—would any citizens of the United States call them 'government and laws,' except in derision and loathing? Is a bogus government—government? Are bogus laws—laws? Is this government 'established,' and are these laws enacted'—and yet known to possess no other or higher authority than that derived from BORDER RUFFIANS? Are 'We, the people of the United States,' to be stultified into the belief of such a dogma? For that result, wait at least for the more absolute dominion of a tyrant.

Your Memorialists will now present what they consider the fundamental error of your reply. In their view, in recognizing the Territorial Government and laws of Kansas as a genuine government and valid laws, you have perverted the general principle on which you rest your vindication, and have violated its essential spirit and meaning.

That general principle may be thus stated: When rules of action, claiming to be valid laws, proceed from a rightful law-making power, it is the duty of the people and the executors of law to recognize them as authoritative. To this, as a *general* principle, your Memorialists subscribe. It is the only means of giving practical authority to law, and of preventing violence and anarchy; nor do they yield to any man or class of men a higher estimate of its importance, or a firmer determination to adopt and defend it, than themselves cherish. But to say that ALL governments and ALL laws, claiming to be valid, must be recognized, executed and obeyed as such, is as preposterous as to deny the general principle itself. To mistake the *general* rule for a *universal* rule, the conditional for an unconditional principle, must lead to false reasoning and to practical conclusion of the most dangerous character. This, in the view of your Memorialists, who believe that none are too wise or good to err, is what you (they trust inadvertently) have done.

In recognizing the Territorial Government and laws as authoritative, have you not violated the whole spirit and meaning of the general principle laid down? Have you not wholly disregarded the essential condition, that the only government which it is your duty to sanction must present some *evidence* of rightful authority? You recognize the Territorial laws as valid. What is this but to act upon the principle that, when the so-called government and laws come before you, without the shadow of evidence of their proceeding from a rightful law-making power, but with the most decisive and overwhelming proof that they have originated in a palpable and violent usurpation—that even then—even in a case so flagrant, it is your duty to sustain and execute them, even by the armies of the United States?

Your Memorialists are here anxious to call your attention to an important distinction, which you appear entirely to overlook. They readily concede that, in cases of no unfrequent occurrence, one government may frequently recognize another as authoritative, or as a government *de facto*, on a very low degree of evidence, without rigidly investigating its authority, or even considering its origin. For example, the government of Great Britain, when Louis Napoleon was enthroned in France by the army of the Empire, and with the acquiescence and consent of the people, had *no right* to interfere with a government thus 'established.' The British, as a *foreign* government, had no right of question or of control in the matter. But does it follow, because the government of Great Britain had no right to interfere with what was an undeniable usurpation in a foreign kingdom, that the government of the United States had no right, and were not *bound* to interpose and put down in one of their *own* Territories, a ruffian usurpation from Missouri? In respect to France, there was reason enough why other nations, for purposes of *national* intercourse, should recognize its present government as an 'established government.' But is not the Constitution of the United States the supreme law of the land? Has not our government the right to authorize and regulate the government of its own Territories? Can Congress or the President abandon this right, or the duty which arises from it? If this government owes any duty whatever to the country, is it not most sacredly bound to protect both State and Territory against the imposition of a government and laws by a ruffian and violent invasion from another State? Your Memorialists, then, strenuously insist that the only principle on which recognition can ever be justified is, that there is some evidence, be it more or less, that the government PROCEEDS FROM AN AUTHORIZED LAW-MAKING POWER. And they further insist, that when such government is within our own borders, under the supervision and control of the Federal Government, and claiming to derive all its sanction from a law of Congress, THE EVIDENCE OF ITS AUTHORITY MUST BE CLEAR AND DECISIVE. But how is it when there is no such evidence? How is it when all the evidence is strong against its authority? How is it when there is the best evidence the case admits of, even decisive, unquestionable proof, that the so-called government has no other authority than ruffianism and outrage? Is such a 'government' to be practically recognized, and that too within the limits of our own Republic? There surely may be cases in which it would be gross wrong to sustain a Territorial Government which has no authority. And now we ask, what government could you refuse to sustain, if not one which had its origin SOLELY in a violent invasion of ruffians from another State? This fact, in the present case, *can* be denied; so can God, when his sun shineth in the heavens.

This usurped Government cannot be sanctioned by the law of Congress authorizing the formation of a Territorial Government. The law declares that 'the true intent and meaning of this act is to leave the people (of the Territory) perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.' TO THE PEOPLE, and them alone, it expressly gives the right to make their own government and laws. Here is no sanction, no authority, for a government not framed by the people, but founded solely on invasion. Can this law enthrone in rightful sovereignty bandits from a neighboring State? As well as that it authorized them to seize every acre of Kansas, for their own use and behoof. It can as well deprive the people of one right as of another, of all rights as of one. It is said, 'that Congress authorized the establishment of a government.' Yes; but by the people, not by marauders. It is further said, 'that we must adhere to a general principle.' What principle? Why, as your whole argument implies, 'that a government established' is a government to be recognized. We deny such a government in Kansas. Beware how you stretch a general principle, and make it *universal.* Though one may safely pass the Niagara River at all other points and places, none but a madman would attempt the passage on the verge of a cataract!

Your Memorialists urge, therefore, that the so-called Government of Kansas can claim no sanction from the act of Congress. The evidence was all against it — evidence known to the whole civilized world, apparent on the very face of the transaction, and which must have challenged your attention long before you had taken the oath of office. The very fact that the so-called Government required support from the Federal Executive was the strongest evidence that it did not come from the people, and had no lawful authority. This shows, at once, that this Government was not, in the lowest sense, what you call an 'established Government;' for it shows that it was not and could not be established without a United States army; and, therefore, the army was sent, not, as you pretend, to *sustain* an 'Established Government,' but for the purpose of *establishing* what was not established—a Government of ruffian authority.

Nor could you have been ignorant that the House of Representatives had sent a special Committee of Investigation to the Territory, and thus acknowledged and confirmed the propriety of a strict inquiry *into this very case.* On the report of that Committee, the House of Representatives authoritatively declared that the Government of Kansas was established by the terror of bowie-knives and revolvers, and that it had been proved to have not a shadow of authority. And here your Memorialists ask, whether a plainer case or stronger evidence can well be imagined? When, if not in such a case, ought the President to denounce a government as spurious, and to refuse to aid or sustain it? The laws of Congress trampled in the dust — the invaders from Missouri proved, beyond a cavil, to be the only authors of this 'government'—is it not an outrageous wrong to hold Kansas subject to such usurpation by a United States army? The fires of ruffianism still burn there smothered in the dreariness of their own dislocation, and ready to be rekindled in their fury by the slightest movement for Liberty and Right on the part of the people, while the echo of their sufferings rings in the ears of our National Executive.

Let it be remembered, that this Government comes to the people of Kanas not with the sanction of gray antiquity, nor yet has it come from any law of Congress as its true and proper source, nor yet from the people of the Territory, nor yet from being even fully established. It is of recent origin and formation. It dates only from the imposition of it by the ruffianism from Missouri, upon the people who abhor and disown it. Every man who has, from the first, known its *existence*, has know its *origin* and its nature. Let it then be taken as it is; and as it is, in its origin and its nature. And what is it? A code of laws oppressive, unjust, cruel, outrageous without a parallel, created, imposed, by the usurpation of ruffians from Missouri. And these laws, and this 'Government,' without the least evidence to establish their authority, but with the most abundant proofs to the contrary, you are proposing to sustain and execute by the United States army!— You speak of 'numbers of lawless men,' &c., alluding evidently to the Topeka Convention. Be it so, for the sake of the argument: but how does one 'lawless attempt' to establish a government, justify or palliate another lawless attempt, for the same purpose?

Further: In your reply you seem to your Memorialists to concede, in all its truth and force, the principle which they maintain. Thus you unequivocally and justly assert, 'that 'for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate Government, within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary,' would be usurpation, and add that 'such a principle, carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.' Your Memorialists fully subscribe to this doctrine. But what is the act which you call usurpation in the case supposed? What is it but setting up a Government claiming authority, and laws demanding execution, which, in the nature of the case, can claim no authority, and are opposed to existing authority? If you would call this 'usurpation' in Connecticut, if it would 'destroy all legal authority and produce universal anarchy,' what is this but the very act which Missouri invaders have perpetrated in Kansas? There was Government in Kansas — government under the Constitution of the United States. Law was there also, a law for the organization of Government BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY. Right, too, was there; the inviolable right of the people to make their own laws and elect their own rulers. In opposition to the existing Government, in violation of that existing law, trampling upon those inherent rights, Missouri invaders have set up a bloody tyranny, which has, in fact, produced anarchy and bloodshed. If you condemn the one, condemn the other also. Your Memorialists have nothing to ask of you in this matter but consistency of principle. Condemn the same conduct in both cases; put down the usurpation in Kansas, and the friends of truth, justice, and of the country, would rejoice.

Your Memorialists again ask, whether a case can well be imagined, to which the name of authoritative government could be applied with more palpable impropriety and untruth, than to the Territorial Government of Kansas? Might not even political shamelessness blush to call it by such a name?— Was not the true and only character of this Government known to you and the whole country before your inauguration, and during the Presidential canvass? Did you not, with the full knowledge of it, accept your nomination, which you were free to decline, and thus avoid the responsibility of executing these nefarious laws, or, did you suppose that the oath of office would exempt you from this responsibility? You admit the Constitutional duty of the President to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' And now, without holding you responsible for any acts of your predecessor, for which you are not willing to be responsible and have not fully sanctioned, your Memorialists would ask, was there no law to be taken care of, by preventing a well-known projected invasion of the political rights of the people of Kansas? no law to be taken care of afterward by expelling the invaders from the Territory? no law to be taken care of in respect to the thefts, the robberies, the incendiarism and the murders that were perpetrated? no law to be taken care of in the mode of civil administration adopted by Federal officials? no law to be taken care of in not appointing officials whose hands were red with innocent blood, or in removing bribed and perjured judges? no law to be taken care of by securing to the people of the Territory that fundamental right of the Constitution—a right guarded by an express law of Congress—the right 'to make their own laws and elect their own 'rulers'? no law to be taken care of in giving to Congress information at least of the state of the Union, and especially in recommending necessary and expedient measures for relief of the people of Kansas from the injustice, the oppression and the barbarities to which they were subjected? Had then Great Britain any such laws to take care of in France, when the present Emperor was enthroned there by usurpation, as those which our Government—our President—was bound to take care of in our own Territory? In utter neglect of these laws, have you not, with a full knowledge of the nature of this usurpation, its origin, its progress, its violation of the Constitution and of fundamental rights, its violence, its rapine, its massacres, its conflagration and its shame, sustained at every step its authors and abettors to this hour? Have you not sanctioned such conduct by placing, or retaining, prominent leaders therein in official stations?

Again, are the troubles and calamities of Kansas the legitimate results of the wise administration— of the true and right working in such an exigency— of our national Government? the most perfect specimen of human government the world has seen—to our own admiration, the perfection of excellence. Surely, such results bespeak some derangement, some disturbing force in the evolutions of a machinery so fitted to do good, so powerful to its high design.

But if your example in administration, and that of your predecessor in office, are to be followed in future, whenever similar cases shall occur—if every usurpation of power, when it has gained a temporary success, is thenceforth to be backed by the whole power of the Federal Government, and forced upon the indignant people on whom, by fraud or violence, it had imposed himself, where will the end be? How often will such crises actually occur, resulting from the very nature of our Government with such a principle in its administration to originate and foster them? What a temptation to party-spirit, thus unrestrained, emboldened, upheld by the Government of the nation, would be furnished to carry out its schemes and its triumphs in violence and bloodshed! What shall hinder? Let the administration of the Government change hands—and such changes may be frequent — how surely would the same contests be re-enacted by way of reprisals for past injuries and oppressions! How would such contests be repeated in Territories and in States till, to your own mind, would be revealed, in the very principle which you assume, a weakness in our Government foretelling its speedy dissolution!

Of the particular considerations by which you have endeavored to support the fundamental principle of your reply, the first which demands notice is that, 'when you entered upon your official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature (of Kansas) in different forms and by different enactments.' Had you informed your Memorialists what these different enactments were, they might have been made the subject of distinct examination. As it is, they can only say that they know of no 'forms or enactments' of Congress which could be binding on you as authoritative, or which you had reason even to regard as evidence of the validity of that Legislature. Do you refer to the act by which the usual appropriations from the Treasury were made? Every one knows in what manner and for what reason that act was passed, and that many who voted for it regarded, and still regard, the Territorial Legislature as downright usurpation; nor had they any suspicion that they were recognizing its validity. How this bill can invest an act of usurpation with authority, your Memorialists are unable to discover. What if the Legislature of Connecticut had, under the excitement of party strife, even by a formal act, recognised the usurpation which you have supposed, might not the Governor justly fall back upon his own official prerogative, call out the militia, and suppress the rebellion? If he would be bound to recognise such an usurpation as government having authority, when could he ever suppress it without himself becoming a rebel against the very authority which he recognises? Apply this illustration to the President of the United States, and you will see that the fundamental principle of all your reasoning is absolutely suicidal, and thus renders nugatory your entire vindication. Did not President Jackson, on his own official responsibility as National Executive, set at defiance alike the power and the authority of a 'sovereign State'? And can a Territorial Government rank with an independent State Sovereignty? Can Border Ruffianism, by any act of Congress, become entitled to respect and support, as a rightful law-making power, from the President of the United States? This case is too flagrant. The facts are too notorious. No truly independent, self-relying President, who understood his official prerogative, and his duty under the Constitution, would have hesitated to disregard even a direct act of Congress so tyrannical and oppressive, and appeal to his country and the world for his vindication.

But no such trying emergency was here presented. With the solemn decision of the House of Representatives, after long investigation, that the Legislature of Kansas had no authority, and that its laws were *no* laws—with that direct, positive and unimpeachable evidence before you, your Memorialists cannot but express their surprise that you have relied upon your construction of indirect, inconclusive acts of that same body as *evidence* of the authority of that Legislature. They know of no rule of law by which you can set up constructive, inferential evidence against direct and positive evidence from the same source. But this proof you pass over in utter silence.

Alluding to the condition of the Territory, you speak of the course you adopted as 'absolutely necessary'; and ask whether 'you would not have been justly condemned had you left' what you assume to be *the government* and its administration 'impotent,' and thus have suffered it to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people. Our first reply to this view of the case is, as before, there was no (Territorial) government in Kansas to be executed, as you suppose. And again, we say, the usurped government ought to have been rendered *impotent*, and to have become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people, as it has become. But further, Congress has passed a law for the establishment of a government in this Territory, with this formal and positive explanation, that the people (in the Territory) be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Why, then, could not a Governor of Kansas have been appointed at any time, acting under your authority, and with an army under his control, who would have suppressed all internal violence and contention, and 'left the people free to form and regulate their domestic institutions,' &c., as well as employ the army to act the absurd and farcical part of a posse comitatus, to enforce, under your direction, territorial laws which had no pretence of authority? Without saying who were, or who were not, the responsible originators of the troubles in Kansas, can it be doubted that the President, long before this time, by the course now suggested, or some other, might have put an end to these troubles? Has he not power to 'take care that the laws'—and, of course, that law of Congress respecting Kansas—be 'faithfully executed'?

You have introduced several topics into your reply, as that of Slavery, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, with others, on which your Memorialists have said nothing in their Memorial, and on which they intend to say nothing now, except to express their dissent from your opinions.

It is needless to prolong this discussion. Your whole vindication, if it has any ground, rests, in the view of your Memorialists, upon one palpably false assumption: That whatever claims to be a government *de facto*, without a pretence of its proceeding from any rightful law-making power, is entitled to your support. The world has not seen a usurpation which this principle would not sanction. If adopted in the administration of our government, it must involve, sooner or later, its destruction.

Pardon now, if need be, the plain and respectful earnestness of your Memorialists in unfolding what they consider false principles in your positions on the present subject. They speak of no want of honesty in your opinions, nor of sincerity in your avowal of them—of no want of patriotism on your part, nor yet of that higher principle which God approves. They speak of only what they consider error in your reasonings, and of its consequence in political evils. They judge not the heart. They have not imputed to you any violation of your oath of office, as you have thought fit to charge. Their language shows the contrary. They said, 'By the *foregoing*, you are held up—as violating,' &c. The 'foregoing' here spoken of is shown by the connection to be the *claim* of Gov. Walker that 'the President of the United States is employing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States; but laws which, it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.' This claim of Gov. Walker, if admitted by you in its full extent, and admitted on the ground of making the *general* principle mentioned above a *universal* one—thus applying a mere rule of international law to the internal government of this country—would, in our view, involve the most serious imputations upon any Chief Magistrate. But you had not at that time, so far as we are aware, given any public sanction to that claim, and the Memorial, therefore, did not contain the imputation you supposed.

The Memorialists have dwelt upon the error referred to above, as they regard it, not merely on account of its fatal tendency, and the calamities which have actually resulted from it, but, also, because they are confident that you, in common with many of your honest fellow-citizens, have overlooked one essential principle in assuming that the ruffian usurpation in Kansas is an 'established government.' Be assured that they intend to withhold no tribute due to your intellectual eminence or moral character. They believe, however, that many errors and misconceptions are compatible with the highest mental culture and intellectual ability.

Your memorialists have spoken earnestly, because they deeply deplore the adoption of a principle which leads to the mal-administration of so perfect a system of government as that which our fathers, by their wisdom, their prayers, and their blood, have given to their posterity. They cannot believe in the *unapproachable* infallibility of their rulers, under this system of true liberty; and, while they would honor them in the fear of God, they are confident that neither they, nor even 'kings, have the right divine to govern wrong.' They hope for the continuance of our national government, and for its wise and effective administration, in guarding the privileges and blessings it is so fitted to afford and perpetuate. They wait with hope for the emancipation of the nations, and of all men, by the light and power of the example of such a government.— They trust that no unauthorized mode of its administration will cause it to fail of its design, and that you may yet see that, in this respect, one false principle, if adhered to, must prove a principle of weakness and decay—a sure prelude to the end of all our greatness, happiness and glory—a death-spot in the tree of Liberty, whose leaves, like those of the tree of life, are for the healing of the nations.

NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, THEO. D. WOOLSEY, HENRY DUTTON, CHARLES L. ENGLISH, JOHN H. BROCKWAY, ELI W. BLAKE, BENJ. SILLIMAN, JR., THOMAS A. THACHER, J. A. DAVENPORT, WORTHINGTON HOOKER, PHILOS BLAKE, AMOS TOWNSEND, JAMES BREWSTER, ELI IVES, S. G. HUBBARD, JOHN A. BLAKE, WM. H. RUSSELL, A. N. SKINNER, CHARLES ROBINSON, JOEL HAWES, G. A. CALHOUN, LEONARD BACON, H. C. KINGSLEY, BENJ. SILLIMAN, SEN., CHARLES IVES, JOSIAH W. GIBBS, JAMES F. BABCOCK, ALFRED WALKER, HAWLEY OLMSTED.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, in Boston, held July 29th, 1857, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the American Tract Society at New York adopted, at its last annual meeting, a report of a special committee, embracing certain resolutions, which were understood as defining the policy of the society upon certain subjects:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the principles set forth in the said resolutions; and having entire confidence in the wisdom, prudence and Christian character of the distinguished members of that committee, and believing that the said report was made upon full and prayerful consideration, and was adopted by the society in all truth and sincerity, —we look for the carrying out of those principles by the Executive Committee of the said society in good faith, but always and strictly within the limits of the constitution. And trusting that, in due time, those principles will be acted upon and carried out, we feel ourselves called upon to exercise, and we earnestly entreat our brethren to exercise, a spirit of Christian patience and forbearance; feeling that such a spirit will bring its own reward, in the accomplishment of greater good than can be effected by any hasty or precipitate action, and that so the work of the Lord shall prosper in our hands.

A true copy from the minutes,
SETH BLISS, *Secretary.*

The Executive Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: John Tappan, Henry Hill, William Ropes, Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., Charles D. Gould, William B. Reynolds, James C. Dunn, Edward S. Rand, Abner Kingman, Rev. A. L. Stone, Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D.

From the Newburyport Herald.

SLAVERY AND COMPENSATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You have justly characterized as impracticable and absurd the scheme devised by Elihu Burritt, and published to the world, at a convention recently held in Cleveland, Ohio, proposing that the slaves be bought, from those who assume to be their owners, by the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. There are several reasons why it is both impracticable and absurd; but the first of these, (as in the case of the man whose absence from a certain place was accounted for by six reasons, the first being that he was dead,) covers the ground so amply that we need not trouble ourselves to enumerate the others. Mr. Burritt has overlooked that chapter in the wisdom of ages which admonishes a man not to 'reckon without his host,' and reminds him that 'it takes two to make a bargain.' Not only has he underrated both the number and the market value of the slaves, and thus exposed himself to the charge of wishing to cheat the slaveholders if they were disposed to enter upon a negotiation, but his plan is naught, as being a proposal to buy what the holder does not propose to sell, on any terms. Accordingly, and very naturally, the Southern newspapers receive this plan with unmitigated contempt and ridicule.

In saying that that proposition to pay for the slaves is an admission, on the part of the most ultra abolitionists, of the right of property in them, you, Messrs. Editors, seemed to have formed the erroneous supposition that the abolitionists were represented in this convention. It is true that many persons in the community have failed to mark the distinction between the Republicans, who are carrying on a movement, by political means, against the *extension* of slavery, and the Abolitionists, who are carrying on a movement, by moral means, against *slavery itself.* The former purpose to confine slavery to its present boundaries, expressly pledging themselves to offer no obstruction to its indefinite continuance there, if the slaveholders, on their part, will agree to the limitation. The latter, believing that the black man has as much right to liberty as the white —and that slavery is as bad for Kentucky as for Kansas—and that Massachusetts is as much dishonored by co-operating, through the Federal Government, to support slavery in Kentucky as in Kansas, refuse all compromise with a system so fundamentally unjust, labor for its utter and absolute overthrow, and propose to continue this system of effort while a single slave exists in any part of the country.

Apart from Gerrit Smith, who is an exceptional person, a man, *sui generis*, and full of the strangest inconsistencies, which long ago separated him from co-operation with the measures of the abolitionists, I recollect no person whatever in Mr. Burritt's convention who can properly be represented as either being, or having been, in their ranks. It is probable that the members of that convention have acted, heretofore, and are still continuing to act, with the Republican party; it is highly probable that they would agree never to say another word against slavery, if it could be returned and retained within the limits of the Missouri compromise; but it is certain that they are not abolitionists.

As to compensation, the abolitionists think that it is the slaves, not the slaveholders, who are entitled to it. This presents itself to them as a self evident proposition. But if any man, apparently free from interested motives, declares himself unable to see it in that light, they indulge his weakness with a demonstration—thus: Good friend, it is *impossible*, is it not, that your hand, with its thumb and fingers, is *more* the property of some other person than of yourself? So of your foot, your head, and *a fortiori* of your whole body. Just so of every man, black or white, that ever was born into the world. Therefore, whoever claims ownership in the body of another human being makes a claim which is not only false and absurd, but impossible, and the person who has been forcibly subjected to restraint or injury under such claim is entitled to damages. Which was to be proved.

My purpose, when I began to write, was to call your attention, and that of your readers, to a very remarkable book, recently published, called 'The Impending Crisis of the South,' by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina. Among other matters, deeply affecting the interests of the whole country, which are looked at by this Southern gentleman from the economic and practical point of view, and treated with great vigor and originality, is this very question of compensation to slaveholders. The whole book is so well worthy of attention, alike from its source, its subject, the startling nature of the facts it discloses, its independence of thought, and its energetic plan of action, that I hope it may be extensively read in Newburyport.—Such a work should not only be bought by those who are able to indulge in the luxury of owning new books, but the managers of the Cheap Public Library should at once put half a dozen copies into that useful institution, for the benefit of those who cannot afford to give a dollar for a single book. If I may have space in the *Herald* for another brief article, I will make some further statements respecting the subject, object, and methods of operation set forth in Mr. Helper's book, showing what a Southerner recommends in regard to the subject of slavery.

C. K. W.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE RASCALS TO BE BOUGHT OFF.

THE CLEVELAND COMPENSATION CONVENTION.

Very beautiful upon the bluffs of beautiful Cleveland are the feet of those timely men, who propose to throw dollars liberally into the chasm that has long threatened to engulf our glorious Union. To be sure, we feel a sort of ludicrous pity of Garrison and his compatriots, who are to have their pipes put out by this shower of gold. It is said that that infatuated journeyman printer had no money to start with—even slept in his printing-loft, and ate nowhere in particular. Even now, fame has it that he has no money to speak of, after twenty-five years' service in his forlorn enterprise. Well, he will have his labor for his pains, and continue to be, as he has been, well laughed at. Mr. Casby and his friends, with Mr. Pancks, their *factotum*, betake themselves to Cleveland, and settle the whole slavery question in three days. Long live the practical men, we say! Down with your theorists, your sentimentalists, your visionaries! Money makes the mare go! Let us hasten to try it upon this obstinate jade of Reform, that has stood there kicking, and backing, and biting, till we and the world are out of patience.

We must be allowed to lay our thumb upon our nose, and wriggle our fingers at Garrison, however, he was so *jolly green*. He went to the ministers, went to the politicians, went to the poets, went to the philanthropists, and never once had the wit to apply to the men who could do something, because they had money. Casby, benevolence gleaming on all his bumps, and that steam-tug Pancks ready to lay him aside of any iceberg of iniquity which he proposes to thaw by the radiation of his charity, come *blowing* to the rescue, and behold the day of Jubilee!

We congratulate these excellent financiers upon the despatch with which they have achieved the negotiation. The slaveholders are to have $250 per head for each slave from Congress, together with an enhancement of their real estate, reckoned at 100 to 500 per cent.: this, however, not to preclude the several States and private charity from *eking out these trifles to something handsome*. To be sure, the slaveholders were not there, either in person or by any authorized brokers. No doubt if Mr. Aiken, or Toombs, or Jefferson Davis, had been present to stick for $300, they would have got it. They showed their good sense and faciliated the arrangement essentially by staying at home. Now that the whole thing has been settled by men so closely in their confidence as Elihu Burritt, and Revs. John Rankin and C. W. Dennison, they would be most unreasonable to arrest the consummation by any impertinent objections.

Of course, the settlement of the main question settles all the collateral questions. The President, Governor Walker and the *Border Ruffians* will no longer subject themselves to the trouble of getting slaves into Kansas, since they are all inventoried and to be redeemed below the market rates. The slave-markets of Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans will go down with a rush, and gangs that cost $1,000 per head the week before the Convention, must go off heavy at $250, and failures among drovers be the immediate consequence. The paternal estimation in which chivalrous Virginians hold their yellow children must abate in a manner most discreditable to human nature. Only think what a dead loss of human virtue it would be to lose at a blow 75 per cent. of our fatherly affections! Our little boy says he loves us a hundred dollars, and of course estimates our reciprocated love at an equal figure. Ought not the National Compensation Emancipation Convention to hesitate before they decide to cut down a Virginian father's affection for his likely mulatto son and promising quadroon daughters from $750 to $250? Do they make war upon the holiest natural instincts?

Mr. Casby and his friends have wisely considered the wants of the emancipated also. '*The small sum of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronged and destitute ones would go far towards providing them with humble homes upon this continent, or upon another, should they prefer so wide a removal from the land of their birth.*' This is not a magnificent provision of itself, but very liberal under the circumstances. Mr. Casby steps into the parlor, Pancks sweating and tugging behind with the money-bags, and shakes hands with the assembled *masters*. The courtesies duly exchanged, he sits down to settle with them. Pancks counts out the $1,000,000,000, which they receive with the high-born dignity which so becomes their chivalric descent, and civilly invite Mr. Casby to dinner, leaving Pancks to fix the papers. After a not too ceremonious meal, the great Casby retires, and at the foot of the avenue encounters Cuffee '*minding* the horses,' and having an inkling of the late transaction. Of course, in so heavy a business, two and a half eagles is coin enough to throw into Cuffee's hat. Mr. Casby has always thrown five dollars where common men throw York shillings. In this case he can be excused, after having just disbursed $1,000,000,000, if only a few hundred remain in his bag, and he and Pancks must travel home respectably. We are serious in maintaining, therefore, that $25 *is* liberal. But we suggest that it be put on a little different ground—that it be considered as a fee for holding the horses, or to drink the two gentlemen's health, and not as *going far* towards setting up a naked, shoeless, shirtless, hatless African Lazarus as a landholder, housekeeper and responsible head of a family. Why, it seems to us that if we had been in slavery, and our ancestry, ever since there was any tradition to us, and we were suddenly emancipated, that we should not think of investing less than $25 in such hilarity as was proper for the occasion. We fear these merciful, joyous, rollicking negroes, coming suddenly in possession of $25 a piece under such circumstances, would decide, *nem. con.*, to devote the whole sum to drinking the healths of the gentlemen of the National Compensation Emancipation Convention.

EQUALITY OF WHITES AND NEGROES. In Iowa, in submitting the new Constitution, the question of equality of whites and negroes, as to political privileges, was submitted to the people. Nearly the whole vote of the State was against the assumed equality. After all the pretences of Black Republicanism in favor of negro equality, nearly the whole party voted against it. Few men in Iowa were found voluntarily to vote themselves the equals of negroes. When brought to the test, their negro professions were found to be mere political expedients, which honest men despise. Black Republicanism is dead in Iowa, as well as almost everywhere else, and only needs its merited burial to be finally forgotten, unless remembered for the wanton mischiefs it has brought upon the country.—*Washington Union.* [And what of satanic Democracy?

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 2, 1857.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION.

Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and antagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous;

And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories, and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel;

And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the last, under existing State relations;

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 28th and 29th, 1857, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

MAINE.

John R. Banton,	Peter Libbey,
William Cushman,	Isaac J. Merrill,
J. B. Drew,	Peter L. Morrill,
John Hanscom,	John O. Parmer,
S. S. Henderson,	M. F. Whittier,
James Mountfort,	Sarah H. Southwick,
Newell A. Foster,	Caroline Foster,
Joseph P. Fessenden,	Elizabeth Mountfort,
Frank Wiggin,	Mary S. Mountfort,
Ashbel Chaplin,	Anne S. Mountfort,
Ansel S. Fitch,	Mary E. Lefavor,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A. Bronson Alcott,	R. K. Gould,
Alonzo Allen,	B. F. Hutchinson,
Benjamin Chase,	Geo. O. Paul,
Jehiel Claflin,	Joseph Philbrick,
P. B. Coggswell,	Nath'l White,
John D. Norton,	R. W. Higgins,
Levi Pickard,	Nathaniel Esty,
Alonzo Knight,	Elhanan Winchester,
Solomon Clement,	Daniel Aldrich,
George P. Robinson,	Gaius Hall,
Thomas L. Kennard,	Lucy Rickard,
Wm. P. L. Badger,	Almira Allen,
George K. Smith,	Clarissa G. Olds,
James H. Swett,	Lucy M. Tilton,
John Mills,	E. S. Preston,
Samuel Ames,	Abby P. Browne,
Henry Gould,	Abby Alcott,
Wm. Boynton,	Sarah A. Higgins,
John K. Walker,	A. D. Tasker.

VERMONT.

Alonzo Blair,	N. R. Johnston,
T. S. Bliss,	Cromwell Leonard,
W. H. H. Claflin,	Chauncey Richardson,
John Gilliss,	Joshua Ross,
William Hayward,	S. M. Seaver,
Thomas N. Bradley,	Parker McNiece,
Alonzo Blair,	John E. Palmer,
Reuben Perkins,	Samuel B. Nichols,
Milo Durfey, 2d,	L. G. Bigelow,
Samuel Robinson,	Rollin Bradley,
G. C. Hayward,	Wm. Weston,
D. F. Bolster,	T. Bigelow,
Benjamin Child,	Wm. Dow,
Asa Divoll,	Hannah Raymond,
Samuel Mills,	Jane D. Richardson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

William I. Bowditch,	Elnathan Davis,
Thomas Earle,	Nathaniel Hall,
Chauncey Clarke,	Charles F. Hovey,
C. H. Codman,	John P. Jewett,
James N. Buffum,	Frank B. Sanborn,
Lewis Ford,	Hiram Brown, Jr.,
Micah H. Pool,	Newland M. Merritt,
Philip R. Merriam,	Ebenezer White,
Alvan Howes,	Rufus Rockwood,
Samuel Philbrick,	J. M. Wiley,
W. L. Burt,	J. Q. Adams,
D. R. Samson,	Samuel May, Jr.
G. E. Child,	B. Carter,
Thomas Martin,	George H. Locke,
Thomas A. Chandler,	John Nesmith,
Charles Follen,	Henry Abbott,
George Atkinson,	Jonathan Buffum,
Richard Kingman,	David Tenny,
F. H. Dawes,	N. H. Whiting,
Joseph Merrill,	H. A. Philbrook,
W. F. Endicott,	D. W. Aldrich,
Richard Clap,	Arza Bardwell,
Ira Adams,	Wesley Barry,
William Spooner,	William Ashby,
Benjamin Snow, Jr.,	S. E. Bridgman,
P. S. Kimball,	Luther M. King,
Spencer Hodges,	Stillman Smith,
Calvin Grover,	Nathaniel Harlow,
Samuel Bent,	Samuel Johnson, Jr.
John Sawin,	Amory L. Babcock,
B. L. Emerson,	Sylvester C. Fay,
Moses Wright,	Moses Sawin,
William Fearing,	Jefferson Church,
Calvin H. Young,	A. S. Currier,
John Cushing,	Wm. H. Knapp,
William Tower,	Charles C. Breck,
William B. Harrington,	Rebecca T. P. Collins,
Erastus Forbush,	Rosamond S. Pool,
Samuel Henry,	Nancy L. Howes,
Eli Cross,	Charlotte Roberts,
Urbane Hitchcock,	Fanny Staples,
Charles H. White,	Harriette M. Carlton,
Joseph Crafts,	Martha Clapp,
William Tucker,	Rebecca C. Trask,
Effingham L. Capron,	Mary Willey,
Caleb Capron,	Cynthia C. Pomeroy,
Alfred Wyman,	Mary May,
John K. Crane,	Frances H. Drake,
Noah Fifield,	Nancy H. Abbott,
C. W. Mellen, (Rev.)	Sophia Fay,
Elias Richards,	Maria W. Chapman,
Enos Crocker,	Hannah C. Fifield.

RHODE ISLAND.

J. C. Brown,	D. B. Harris,
Samuel B. Chase,	T. M. Hathaway,
John Helme Clarke,	A. R. Janes,
Duty Evans,	A. Parmenter,
Asa Fairbanks,	J. Towne,
E. H. Perry,	B. F. Lawton,
William Atkinson,	Samuel B. Chace,
Benjamin Cutler,	Jonathan Chase,
W. F. Pabodie,	William A. Sherman,
William Aplin,	James H. Chace,
Stephen W. Remington,	Jane Wilkinson,
Nathaniel Phillips,	Nancy Haswill,
Charles Aplin,	Elizabeth S. Weeks,
Josiah F. Everett,	Anna T. Fairbanks,
Samuel Whipple,	S. T. Janes,
Darius P. Lawton,	Elizabeth B. Chace,
Albert E. Macomber,	Dorcas Harmon.

CONNECTICUT.

J. B. Barnes,	Philip Scarborough,
Eddy Harding,	Riley Stillman,
J. C. Hebard,	Geo. W. Walbridge,
Merrill Humphrey,	J. B. Whitcomb,
A. Pettibone,	J. D. Wright,
Edwin Scarborough,	Albert Austin,
Perrin Scarborough,	Alexander Snow,
M. H. Williams,	W. Willman,
J. Kimball,	Maria S. Stetson,
Edward Allen,	M. E. Whitcomb,
Jonathan B. Bodwell,	F. N. Rust,
John H. Thompson,	Louisa Chapin,
Rollin O. Humphrey,	Elizabeth R. Goodwin,
H. N. Rust,	B. Chalenor,
Abel Camp,	E. J. Humphrey,
James Humphrey,	Caroline H. Camp,
Peter Curtiss,	Jason Barton.

NEW YORK.

James A. Burr,	O. Johnson,
William Henry Burr,	S. J. May,
J. F. Cleveland,	Isaac Post,
S. H. Gay,	Robert Owen,
H. W. Gilbert,	L. Wetmore,
S. B. Stone,	John Ketcham,
Andrew Pope,	Joseph Post,
Alfred Kinney,	Henry B. Lord,
George Myers,	David McCormick,
George Kirkland,	John Goodrich,
Herrold Webster,	George B. Vashon,
Calvin Brainerd,	John C. Porter,
John Wilbur,	Lewis Spaulding,
Henry Northup,	M. J. Smith,
Lewis Washburn,	Azariah Smith,
Francis M. Tobey,	Elias Smith,
Abel Thomas,	Thomas P. Nichols,
Richard Robbins,	James Boyle,
Levi West,	H. Morris Henry,
Levi Peet,	G. W. Benson,
Benjamin Philbrick,	Cornelius Bramhall,
Aaron M. Powell,	Valentine H. Hallock,
Augustus Angell,	Alson Brownson,
Townsend Powell,	L. L. Flower,
N. C. Hogeboom,	John Russell,
George Denning,	Elsie Smith,
Jacob Schultz,	Sarah Ann Dean,
S. G. Graff,	Thomas Cole,
Adin Morton,	Ira Comstock,
E. H. Schenck,	R. R. Chapin,
A. D. Bradley,	Thomas Barrow,
D. H. Browne,	Oliver Coleman,
John H. Crane,	Lucy Brownson,
John P. Dickinson,	Margaret Dean,
John W. Lyon,	Sylvester C. Haynes,
William Hanford, Jr.	Aaron Marsh,
Thomas Elliott,	Job Crapo,
H. Wilcox,	Elijah Moore,
Luke T. Merrill,	Miles B. Fenton,
George Cookingham,	Daniel Hitchings,
Mary Robbins,	J. K. Post,
Sophia Henry,	D. M Anthony,
Caroline F. Putnam,	Thomas Hamilton,
Sallie Holley,	Jennie C. Post,
Mary B. Loines,	Susan B. Anthony,
Lizzie M. Powell,	Moses Tucker,
Deborah H. Macy,	Joseph A. Allen.
Eliza Ann Angell,	Alanson Thorpe,
Mary E. Van Buren,	Silas Town.

NEW JERSEY.

A. G. Campbell,	Rowland Johnson,
William Coates,	Seth H. Leap,
J. B. Grimes,	Benjamin Rulon,
J. P. Hutchinson,	Thomas B. Thorn,
Samuel S. James,	Philip Woolton,
William Phillips,	Thomas Casperson,
George M. Ely,	Leonard Sparks,
Marcus Evarts,	Joseph Haines,
Francis Phillips,	Frances Leap,
Lucy Stone,	Anna M. Black,
Emmett Quinn,	Louisa K. Gaskill,
Thomas J. Black,	Anna E. Gaskill,
David R. Black,	Mary Anna Black.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Caleb C. Hood,	John Tillinghast,
W. W. Justice,	W. W. Walker,
Edward Paramor,	Charles P. Walton,
J. M. McKim,	John Whitely,
Robert Purvis,	Thomas Whitson,
Lauchland McIntosh,	Robert Dickey,
E. P. Townsend,	John Jay Porter,
G. B. White,	Isaac Lardner,
Milo A. Townsend,	C. St. John,
Talbot Townsend,	Milton Ayres,
Lydia Irish,	Joseph Line,
Elizabeth Townsend,	Nelson J. Benedict,
Henry Bowman,	A. P. Swarthout,
Henry Brosius,	Abner Haines,
Caleb Greenfield,	Mary E. Hood,
Eli Hambleton,	John H. Anderson,
Joseph Nixon,	A. R. McClure,
Joseph Brockway,	John Todd,
Orlando Beldon,	Joshua Carter,
John Fidler,	J. G. Thompson,
Jeremiah Brockway,	L. Thompson.

DELAWARE.

Samuel Page,	Milton Michener,
William H. Pennock,	S. D. Forbes.

OHIO.

Abraham Brooke,	William F. Parker,
John DeGraw,	F. J. Reeve,
Joseph Heighton,	M. R. Robinson,
Robert Hiller,	Zaphna Stone,
Chester Nash,	Joshua Whinery,
Ezra Brannin,	David Galbreath,
M. Wilson,	Darius L. Oviatt,
Elizabeth Wilson,	Jacob Millisack,
Sarah Otis Ernst,	Abraham Allen.

MICHIGAN.

J. Carroll,	R. W. Melendy,
Edward Y. Cornell,	A. L. Power,
John E. Dey,	L. B. Russell,
Barton Durfee,	W. Weeks,
F. G. Hooker,	J. H. Woods.
Thomas Chandler,	Cyrus Fuller,
Richard Glazier,	Edwin Fuller,
Paul Geddes,	Lea W. Gauze.

INDIANA.

A. H. Buckman,	Harris Jenniss,
I. M. Frost,	Lemuel S. Jones,
William Hayward,	Thomas B. Morse,
Jehu Hiatt,	T. T. Puckett,
John Jay,	John M. Thornburgh,
B. G. Wright,	John S. Stafford.

ILLINOIS.

Moses Bishop,	F. Hoover,
C. B. Campbell,	John Phinney,
A. J. Grover,	A. R. Russell,
T. C. Haywood,	John S. Stafford,
A. S. Hoadley,	B. G. Wright.

WISCONSIN.

Alfred Aspinall,	D. H. Morgan,
Benjamin Bollard,	W. S. Ottman.
Lyman Brooks,	E. D. Phelps,
Joseph Doolittle,	Gilbert S. Skeel,
N. W. Martin,	J. M. Westover,

IOWA.

Elijah Bushby,	Lot Holmes,
Henry B. Clarke,	Edwin James,
J. P. Davis,	Benjamin D. Pierce,
O. Hambleton,	Edward Turner,
W. H. Hanna,	Cromwell Wilson.

MINNESOTA.

Benj. B. Beall,	H. M. Blakeslee,
A. E. Bemis,	J. Mortimer Hall,
N. M. Bemis,	P. Sherman,
O. C. Blakeslee,	Otis R. Spurr,
Henry Blakeslee.	J. M. Vining.

☞ More than 6400 names have been received.

NOTE. The unexpectedly large number of signatures to this Call renders it impossible to print more than a few names from each State. It is evident that, by more systematic effort, the number might have been increased ten fold. As it is, however, it is not known that any Convention in the United States was ever summoned by so large a number of persons.

THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
F. W. BIRD,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
DANIEL MANN,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
Committee of Arrangements.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, *Sec'ry.*

WANT OF PRINCIPLE.

It is difficult to say whether the most prominent specimens of this deficiency are to be found in the Church or 'the world.' Both are constantly furnishing new cases for our notice and instruction. But those instances which combine hypocrisy with profligacy, which show more guilt, not only because committed in the face of more light and knowledge, but as committed by the very persons who claim to be teachers, guides and examples to the public, and as being thus directly calculated to mislead and corrupt the public, should receive the sternest condemnation.

We expect cruelty and profligacy, baseness and corruption, from slaveholders. The tendency of their system is to develop in them such characteristics. A corrupt tree *must* bear evil fruit. But those persons who, having recognized the vicious character and vicious tendencies of the slaveholding system sufficiently to be induced to assail it, then fall back into acquiescence in its continuance for no better reason than to satisfy the demand of the culprits assailed for peace, quietness and union, become at once base and contemptible, and should have the opprobrium of deserters fastened upon them for the admonition of all beholders.

In the Convention lately assembled at Richmond, Virginia, of those New School Presbyterians who consider that the great body hitherto known by that name have shown themselves culpably deficient in zeal for the support of slavery, and who therefore propose to come out from them, and be separate, were two delegates whose position and relations to a slaveholding Church are specially noteworthy and instructive.

One of these was Colonel Netherland, whose brutality in the punishment of his slaves—a punishment, too, for that which in any other than a slave code would rank as a virtue instead of a crime—had excited not only the disgust and horror of his neighbors, but the attempt, almost unparalleled in Southern church history, to make this conduct the occasion of church discipline. The other was the Rev. Samuel Sawyer, minister of the slaveholding church in which Colonel Netherland was deacon, and instigator of the plan for subjecting that patriarch to discipline, which, be it said in passing, met with a signal failure, resulting in the expulsion of the parson instead of the deacon. Since, however, both these persons had been chosen delegates to the Convention before this little fracas occurred, and before any suspicion fell upon the soundness of one of them in regard to the pro-slavery item of the Presbyterian creed, they met as equal members of the secessionist assembly at Richmond.

What was the attitude of the Convention in relation to these two persons?

Col. Netherland found no special enthusiasm awakened by his coming, and no special honor conferred, as if he had done anything more than the duty of a slaveholding citizen, officer and deacon. He had flogged only slaves, not a Senator; he had become known to the public as an unshrinking maintainer of the claim to hold property in human beings, but this was only in discharge of the ordinary duties of plantation discipline, and in opposition to one of the most dangerous and pernicious crimes of which property can be guilty. Clearly, having done no more than his duty, he was not considered worthy of special praise.

On the other hand, he was not considered in any way worthy of blame. South-side Adams, and such like Northern amateurs of slavery, assume the administration of that system to be entirely separable from the grosser material forms of cruelty, and take for granted that when a black man has once got it fairly into his head that he, and his wife and daughter, are cattle, and entitled to no higher consideration than that which cattle receive, he will thenceforth have nothing to complain of. Even cattle have memory, and a sort of instinctive apprehension of what circumstances are desirable, and what undesirable, for their bodily welfare; and these upright black cattle may be expected soon to get accustomed, not only to the regular drivings to work and water, but to such curious anomalies as being driven, now and then, to prayer and sermon, and seeing the females of their herd made productive by the personal efforts of their owner and his sons. But, however confident the Northern eulogists of slavery may be in this opinion, the Southern practitioners of it know better. They know that when one of these cattle has committed the unpardonable sin (as they reckon it) of straying out of bounds—an offence which a Northern farmer would impute to his own negligence in not building suitable walls and fences—it is absolutely necessary to assemble the whole drove, even if they are taken from work for the purpose, and let them hear the screams, and see the lacerated flesh and the streaming blood of the particular brute in question, as a warning not to exceed their limits. Probably, therefore, not one of the delegates to the Richmond Convention, (except perhaps Parson Sawyer, in his secret soul,) thought Deacon Netherland less fit to join in its deliberations, in consequence of what had leaked out respecting the energy of his plantation discipline.

But what was the influence of Parson Sawyer's presence as a delegate to this body?

His recent movements had been, not of an ordinary, but of an exceptional and dangerous character. He had interfered with the corner-stone of slavery, discipline. He had taken the fanatical and revolutionary ground that a certain correctional flogging, considered to be no more than moderate and proper by the owner of the animal in question, was *im*moderate and *im*proper. He had not only, as an individual, flung this firebrand into the quiet slaveholding community in which he lived, but he had sought to disturb the peace and unity of the Church, by thrusting upon it this irrelevant question. *He*, certainly, was not a fit member of the Convention.

Being, however, a delegate regularly chosen, with credentials as authentic as those of Deacon Netherland himself—and, moreover, the matter being one in which 'least said was soonest mended,' while 'agitation' would make it more and more offensive—it was clearly desirable to try gentler methods first, and only in case of the failure of these, resort to some form of the great Southern panacea, force.

The first of the gentle methods tried was completely successful. Parson Sawyer was waited upon by several prominent members of the Convention, and requested to withdraw his credentials, as, if pressed, his application might 'bring up an exciting question.' *For the sake of peace*, he withdrew his credentials and himself, and abandoned the very trifling aid which he had undertaken to bring to the cause of the slave.

Look at the position of Parson Sawyer.

He was a minister of a slaveholding church, and had heretofore been perfectly acceptable in that capacity. He had no objection to slavery, but being a weak and inconsistent man, he objected to cruelty, even when exercised in behalf of slavery. He wanted to adapt the reality of slavery to South-side Adams's fanciful and fabulous description of it. When, therefore, a deacon of his own church had subjected an aged negro, merely on suspicion, to such intolerable and long-continued torments, using a handsaw as the instrument of torture, that the neighbors and the owner of the building interfered for the relief of their own ears from his screams—and the sheriff and jailer afterwards interfered when the same discipline was commenced in another place—Parson Sawyer assumed this discipline to be *cruelty*, and, feeling some official responsibility in the matter, he undertook to have this cruelty discountenanced by the slaveholding members of the church. To his surprise—we have said that he was a weak-minded man—the church discountenanced *him* instead of Deacon Netherland, told him to mind his own business, and, by way of helping him to do so, discharged him from his pastorate.

Here was new and important light flashed upon Parson Sawyer's mind. He found that his church were defenders of *cruelty*, either as a constituent part of slavery or an appropriate adjunct to it. He had no longer an official relation to them; but, as delegate to a Convention, called to act in relation to slavery, and to which the eyes of the whole country were turned, he had a position far more commanding than the pulpit from which to make his protest against cruelty to slaves, and to incorporate reform, to that extent, into the new ecclesiastical body which was to be formed.

Parson Sawyer knew very well that a church should be 'first pure, then peaceable,' and that wherever purity has become lost in the general corruption, there peace is of no account, but the interference of some Abdiel or some Luther, to break the pernicious calm, is a matter of the first necessity. If the Convention, as well as the church, was disposed to admit cruelty to full and regular membership, the greater was the necessity to speak against it with the voice of a trumpet.

It appeared that the Convention *was* seeking peace amidst this very corruption. Accordingly, some prominent members of it, who had made no objection to the admission of Deacon Netherland, waited upon Parson Sawyer with the request that he would withdraw his credentials and retire from the Convention, as, if pressed, his application might 'bring up an exciting question.' And this weak brother promptly complied with the request, 'for the sake of peace,' just where peace had become a stench and a nuisance, and gave up, without an effort, at once the purity of the church and the defence of the tortured slave.

Abolitionist, do you blame him? You can hardly fail to do so, since he has sneaked away, disheartened by the very first obstacle, from the most prominent duty of a Christian minister. But what then will you say to those in the North, assuming themselves to be Christian ministers, and acknowledging cruelty to be a constituent part of slavery, and slaveholding to be a sin and an abomination, who still hold fellowship with its defenders as with Christian ministers? What will you say to the clerical editors of the *Independent*, giving their unqualified endorsement and approbation to the slaveholding churches of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions? What to the clerical editor of the *Congregationalist*, counselling the churches not to withdraw from the American Tract Society, and not to discontinue their contributions to its funds, even now that its entire board of officers have united in the public expression of their determination to pursue a pro-slavery course? And what to the fraternization of all these with South-side Adams and the other Northern eulogists and defenders of slavery? Is your duty done while you continue to hear and to support these men as ministers *of the Gospel*?

The case of the Tract Society is especially pregnant with instruction. Its managers, ever since its formation, have been unanimous in pursuing a pro-slavery line of policy. But a small minority of its members, having complained loudly enough to disturb the quietude of the main body, obtained the appointment of a committee of investigation and arbitration. This committee, like most arbitrators, sought to satisfy both parties by 'splitting the difference,' saying something to please each side, and taking refuge in 'glittering generalities.' The entire body of officers of the society, and the main body of its members, agreed to this decision with alacrity. They would have been fools to do otherwise, for the report favored them *as much* as it did the other side, and, having the staff of accomplishment in their hands, and the entire possession of the citadel and the sinews of war, they could continue their pro-slavery course, and plead, not without plausibility, allowance from the Report of the Committee of Investigation.

If the minority of the Tract Society, (who had worried its majority into granting them this Committee of Investigation,) had been both honest and wise, they would have utterly refused the acceptance of a document so jesuitical and self-contradictory as the Report, and would have plainly exposed its prevarications and indirections. Not being, however, both honest and wise, (each one must judge, by the facts, which quality they lacked most,) they accepted the Report, praised it as perfectly satisfactory, and elected the same pro-slavery Board to administer it. Of course, these sly old foxes took the license thus given them, and went on in the same course as before, except that they gained courage from the course of events to 'take into consideration' the publication of a pro-slavery book, entitled, 'Duties of Masters.'

In the meantime, the South, not having sufficient confidence in a friend so long-tried and faithful as the Board, took into its suspicious head the idea that the pro-slavery book 'under consideration' was an *anti*-slavery book, and complained. The Board wrote to the South to have patience and confidence, and all should be made right. The South, knowing exactly what value to ascribe to the promises of the Board, wrote back that her patience and confidence were exhausted, and that her contributions should be stopped from that moment. This promptitude and energy of action turned the scale on the Southern side. The managers of the Society united in an appeal for mercy to their Southern masters, removed the suspected book from 'under consideration,' and announced an immediate return to their old policy of doing nothing.

What lesson is taught by these facts to those who really wish the Tract Society to take anti-slavery ground? What but an immediate stoppage of funds from the North? What but saying, unanimously, to the Society, 'Until some anti-slavery tracts are issued, and put in circulation, not another cent shall you receive of our contributions, which you well know have always been ten times as valuable as those of the South.' This would settle the matter as promptly on the other side, if that side includes so large a proportion of the Society as their newspapers pretend. But the functionaries of the Society know pretty well the sort of stuff with which they have to deal, and count securely upon the Northern churches *giving* still, however much they may complain; and the *Congregationalist* plays into their hands by exhorting its readers *not* to withdraw their membership, and *not* to withhold their contributions from a body now so openly pro-slavery as the American Tract Society.—C. K. W.

SOUTHERN PIETY. We learn from the *Congregationalist* of Sept. 18th, that the secession Convention of New School Presbyterian slaveholding Christians lately assembled at Richmond—which admitted, without objection, a person so infamous for cruelty to slaves as Col. John Netherland of Tennessee, to share in its deliberations, but requested the Rev. Samuel Sawyer, who had protested against that cruelty, to withdraw his credentials and himself—'was remarkable for the elevated character of its *devotional* element.'—C. K. W.

CRIME AND BLOOD. The penalty of slavery is blood—the blood of its victims—the blood of the tyrants—the blood of the community. Read the fresh catalogue of crimes and atrocities (on our last page) recently committed at the South, and peculiar to that part of our land, and see how severe, yet just, is the retribution meted out to those who steal, buy and sell their fellow-men.

☞ We would remind all concerned that *Pledges* made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at its annual meeting in January last, or previously to that time, are now payable. The amounts may be forwarded to SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

☞ The Reply to Pres. Buchanan's mendacious Letter, by the New Haven Remonstrants, on our first page, is able and thoroughly conclusive.

'DISHONORABLE CONDUCT.'

MR. GARRISON:

SIR,—Your paper of the 18th inst. was handed me yesterday, containing an article with the above caption, in which reference is made to the M. E. Church in this village, and also to myself, which requires of me a brief notice, and for which I ask a little space in your columns.

While I admit the letter of H. W. B. contains some things which are true, it also contains one important statement which *is not true*, and that upon which you mainly base your foot notes in the article referred to.

Your correspondent says that it was 'the understanding that the meeting-house would be opened occasionally for reformatory evening meetings.' Now, admitting the above statement of H. W. B. to be true—though I have heard it questioned by a trustee, who said he had no knowledge of such an agreement, and there is nothing in the records which goes to show any agreement,—but, admitting H. W. B.'s statement to be true, we claim that 'the meeting-house is opened (oftener than) *occasionally* for reformatory evening meetings,' both Anti-Slavery and Temperance. I doubt if there is another meeting-house in Massachusetts more frequently and freely used for such meetings than the one in this village. I put it to your correspondent himself, (and I am informed that he has contributed quite liberally in the erection of three or four other meeting-houses in this town, with the same expectation that he says he had when he contributed to the erection of the one in this village,)—I put it to him, if the meeting-house here is not more frequently and freely opened for Anti-Slavery or Temperance meetings than any or all the others in this town.

Again, it is said, 'Last year, application was made for the house one evening for a lecture on Anti-Slavery, to be delivered by the editor of THE LIBERATOR. It was at once refused by the minister, on account of the religious views of the lecturer.' True, every word of it; and let me add, so far as I am concerned, I should do it again for the same reasons. Honor me for my frankness, even if you question my motives.

Then follows a statement that the 'Abolitionists were informed by the President of the Board, that the trustees had voted to let them have the house four times a year for Anti-Slavery meetings, and that Mr. Garrison would be admitted to the meeting-house.' In your comments on the above you say, 'To obtain more money of the Abolitionists in that place a vote is passed granting us the use of the house unconditionally.' My reply to the statement of H. W. B., and also to yours, is simply this: *they are not true.* The matter never came before the trustees at all, until a member of the 'Committee to whom applications for the house shall be made,' reported that they had let the house to Messrs. Blanchard and Bartlett for anti-slavery meetings. Further, I am authorised by several of the trustees to say, that they had no knowledge of the matter until *after* H. W. B. was, as he says, 'informed by the President of the Board that the trustees had voted to let them have the meeting-house,' &c.

But perhaps it may be said that the 'Committee to whom applications for the use of the house shall be made' voted to let the house to Messrs. Blanchard and Bartlett for Mr. Garrison to occupy, &c. My reply to this is—1st, that is not the statement of H. W. B.; and, 2d, I doubt whether the Committee ever had a meeting to act upon the subject. At all events, the writer is a member of that Committee, and has no knowledge of any such meeting. Certain I am, that I never was notified of any such meeting of the Committee.

But before I dismiss this subject, I wish to refer to the matter of a 'tax laid on the pews to pay for gas fixtures and repairs,' to which H. W. B. refers in his communication. Mr. Editor, justice and truth require me to say, that this 'tax' was *not* 'laid on the pews' by the Methodist brethren of Port Norfolk, but by the 'pew owners,' in a public meeting called for that purpose: and although I have not the records by me, yet I will venture to say, there were more votes cast for this tax by those *not* Methodists, than by those who are.

In conclusion, I submit to you, Mr. Editor, and to your readers

the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' There is, then, no such crime as 'constructive treason.' 'Treason' Webster defined to be a 'violation of allegiance.' 'Treason,' then, can only be perpetrated 'against the United States' as sovereign States, to whom the allegiance of their respective citizens is due; but treason can be perpetrated against any and every State, as the Federal Constitution asserts, (Art. iv., sec. 2,) because 'treason' is a 'violation of the allegiance' due to the State. 'Rebellion,' not defined in the Federal Constitution, Webster defines to be an 'open renunciation of allegiance, and opposition to the government.'

Now, if the free States, planting themselves on their sovereignty, and commanding the allegiance of their respective citizens, should secede from the Union peaceably, it could not possibly be 'treason,' according to the constitutional definition of that term, or according to Mr. Webster's definition; neither would it be rebellion, because it would not be an 'open renunciation of allegiance' to any authority, but an absolute rendition of allegiance by the citizens of each seceding State to the sovereign power of their respective States, to whom only their allegiance can be due.

General Jackson's Proclamation assumes that the allegiance of the citizens of each State is due to the Federal Government, because they 'owe allegiance to laws' enacted by Congress. This is sheer sophistry, the resort of those who have no reasons to advance. It is true, however, that the citizens of each State owe obedience to all laws enacted by Congress, passed *in pursuance of the Federal Constitution*,' not, as the Proclamation falsely asserts, because their 'allegiance was transferred, in the first instance, to the government of the United States,' but because their respective States, to whom their allegiance is due, command, through the sovereign power of the State, this 'obedience to laws' passed by the 'Federal branch' of their State government.

'Treason,' says the Proclamation, 'is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it.' This assertion, taken in connection with the previous denial of the sovereignty of the States, and the assertion that the 'allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the government of the United States,' is an unequivocal, though indirect, assertion that sovereignty resides in the Federal Government; while it also unwittingly concedes that *each State is sovereign*, because each has the right to '*punish treason*,' as acknowledged in the Federal Constitution, Art. iv., sec. 11.

This prevaricating theory makes *two* sovereignties to whom the allegiance of the same citizens must be due. Such an absurdity needs no comment.

Now, if there is such a thing as political sovereignty, it cannot reside with the *mere* servants of the people, the source of all power, but it must reside with the people themselves, with whom sovereignty is inherent. With what people? This is the important question. Let the State Constitutions, as the Federal Constitution is silent on this question, answer. They all claim that the people of each State form a sovereign community, to which the allegiance of the citizen is due. The opponents of this theory have no settled principles. Sometimes sovereignty is divided—sometime it resides in one place, then in another—sometimes allegiance is due to government, then it is due to sovereignty. Let the Proclamation be consulted in proof of this diversity of opinion, or rather no opinion at all.

Let me here urge your readers to examine carefully the annexed description of our system of government by Mr. Jefferson, written near the close of his useful life (1825):—

'The States in North America which *confederated* to establish their independence, of which Virginia was one, became, on that acquisition, free and independent States, and, as such, authorised to establish governments, each for itself, in such form as they thought best. They entered into a compact, which is called the Constitution of the United States, by which they agreed to unite in a single government, as to their relations with each other and with foreign nations, and as to certain other articles particularly specified. They retained, at the same time, each to itself, the other rights of independent government, comprehending, mainly, their domestic interests.

'For the administration of their *Federal branch*, they agreed to appoint, in conjunction, a distinct set of functionaries, legislative, executive and judicial, in the manner settled in that compact; while to each severally, and of course, remained its original right of appointing, each for itself, a separate set of functionaries, legislative, executive and judicial, also, for administering the *domestic branch* of their respective governments. These two sets of officers, each independent of the others, constitute thus a whole government for each State respectively; the powers ascribed to the one specifically made *Federal*, exercised over the whole; the residuary powers, retained to the other, exercisable exclusively over its particular State, foreign herein, each to the other, as they were before the original compact.'

The above is the best and most graphic description of our complex, yet simple, form of government on record. It proves the absurdity of calling the '*Federal branch*' of our State Governments the '*National* Government.'

B. G. WRIGHT.

Rock Island Co., Ill., Sept. 16, 1857.

FROM THE WESTERN FIELD.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

You have already been informed of the recent anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. All the old pioneers in the Anti-Slavery cause whom I heard speak on the subject said, 'This is one of the best annual meetings we have ever known.'

The friends from different parts of the State were called upon, through the *Bugle*, to send in their requests for meetings and conventions. This call was largely responded to, and the labors of all the agents, seven in number, besides those residing in the State, were immediately in demand.

After holding two meetings, one in Georgetown and one in New Garden, the first of which was attended by a large but very unimpressible audience, and the latter by a small but appreciative audience, though greatly disturbed by a gang of rowdies outside, whose profanity and vulgarity were very annoying, and who stole a cloak and whip from the carriage in which we were brought to the meeting, and also defiled the carriage,—after these meetings, we—Mrs. Colman and myself—accompanied by Mr. John M. Holmes, who is going with us, and devoting his time to aiding us in getting up meetings, came on to this section of the State, which, with the more southern counties, is to be our field of labor till the last of October.

We have held meetings in Tuscarawas, Carroll, and Harrison counties.

In Uhrichsville, we had three meetings, one on Saturday evening and two on the following Sunday. These meetings were largely attended, and the friends said they were of great interest. One friend said, 'We have advanced further than we expected to do in five years.'

We had very large meetings in Tippecanoe and in Deersville. In both of these places, the strength of the true and devoted Abolitionists was renewed, and a strong impression seemed to be made upon the minds of others.

In Newmarket, we had a good meeting, and got egged. The circumstances were these. After I had closed my speech upon the political aspects of the Anti-Slavery question, in which the position of the political parties, and their conduct, was criticised with some severity, Mrs. Colman commenced speaking upon the religious aspects of the question. She commented, with merited severity, on the guilty complicity of the Methodist Episcopal Church North with slavery, which roused the demon of this great bloody hierarchy, and one of the members of this church, a Democrat and the postmaster, and a defender of slavery from the Bible, yet one who gets 'shouting happy' in the class and conference meetings, rose, and, followed by a clique of smoking, drinking rowdies, went muttering out. They remained about the house, disturbing the meeting with noise and volumes of tobacco smoke, which, like clouds of infernal incense, came pouring in through open windows and doors. Mrs. Colman's speech was a very candid, yet clear and strong statement of the connection between the popular church of the North and slavery, and of the support and sustenance which slavery derives from this church. Those members of the church who are mere bigots—and the proportion is very large—were exceedingly mad, while the few who are candid and sincere beheld the picture with sorrow, and went away, we trust, with new-found strength, which will enable them to bear their testimony against this Moloch Church by separating themselves from it. At the close of our meeting, we retired to the hospitable home of our friend George Adams, whose heart, and house, and purse, are all ever open to the calls of humanity. The evening was very warm, and we sat with doors and windows open. While we were in quiet conversation, in came a shower of eggs, striking the furniture, and pouring their oleaginous contents upon us. Friend Adams was most thoroughly bedaubed; a very liberal portion came to me; but Mrs. Colman, who had been the chief offender, was entirely untouched. Not a minute before the eggs came in, she had been sitting where she would have received the entire discharge, but changed her position just in time to escape. She lamented that this anointing to preach an Anti-Slavery Gospel had been lost, but we comforted her with the assurance that as we were going southward, it would all come in good time.

At Leesburg, we had four excellent meetings. All were largely attended, and the evidences of a good work were present in them all. We saw no sign of opposition until Sunday evening. On that evening, we spoke upon the connection of the Church with slavery. This brought out a Methodist minister, who spoke for three quarters of an hour in a strain of the lowest blackguardism that has ever pained my ears in any assembly whatever. He insulted Abby Kelley Foster, who was not present, and Mrs. Colman, in the grossest manner. We made no reply. A friend remarked, after the meeting, that 'if the M. E. Church could live under such a defence as that, it must be immortal.' When we left the house, we were complimented with some stones and apples, which were not thrown with good aim, so we passed unhurt. Our good friend, Jacob Millisack, who has been the pioneer of reform in this region for the last thirty years, extended to us the hospitalities of his sumptuous home.

We are making our way down to what Mrs. Foster calls 'the black belt.' We know not what things may befal us there, nor do we feel greatly careful on that matter, so that we discharge our duty well in this trial hour.

The prospect for a tremendous gathering at Cleveland, at the Disunion Convention, is most cheering. Every where, and among all classes, this proposed Convention is exciting the greatest interest. I most earnestly hope that our friends from the East will come in great numbers.

The Compensation Convention finds little favor with any portion of the community. Aside from the moral obliquity of the thing, it is too imbecile to challenge the attention of a common-sense community. Alas! how sad that the noble Gerrit Smith, after stumbling so badly for the few last years, should have plunged into this deep slime-pit, from which, if he ever comes out, it will be with garments defiled. There is but one firm, immovable rock on which the feet of Abolitionists may rest, and that is the one on which you had the grace to plant your feet many years ago—'*No Union with Slaveholders!*'

Yours, truly, A. T. FOSS.

Connotton, Sept. 23d, 1857.

IS THE RIGHT OF PETITION SACRED?

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 22, 1857.

FRIEND GARRISON:

Can you inform me what became of the numerous petitions that were circulated last year, praying Congress 'to take initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable dissolution of the Union'? The one from this town, signed by more than one hundred and fifty legal voters, was transmitted to Senator Wilson. I did not learn that any one of the petitions was presented. Ours was sent to Senator Wilson, not that we supposed he was favorable to the object of the petition, but because we thought he held to the right of petition, and would present it, as John Quincy Adams had done in a similar case.

Yours, truly, SETH HUNT.

NEW MUSIC. Oliver Ditson & Co., 227 Washington street, have just published the following pieces of music:—

A Collection of Scotch Songs, arranged for the piano-forte:—My ain kind dearie, O; O'er the water to Charlie; Caller Herrin; Get up and bar the door; &c.

The brightest Eyes. Written by Heine, and composed by Stigelli.

Nothing to Wear. Schottisch, composed by C. Mathews.

The Little White Cottage; or, Gentle Nettie Moore. Poetry by Marshall S. Pike; melody by G. S. P.; chorus and piano accompaniment by James S. Pierpont.

The Morning Call. Waltz, composed by Mary Hinton.

La Traviata Schottisch. Arranged by Jean Weber.

The Lover's Dream. Polka, composed by Albin Fisher.

Spindler's Favorites. A Collection of Pieces for the piano, by Fitz Spindler.

THE WAR IN BRITISH INDIA.

Bombay advices are to Aug. 14th, and the news from Delhi to July 29th.

Sorties were repulsed on the 14th and 23d of July, with great loss to the rebels. Five hundred men were killed and wounded on the side of the British.

It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

A despatch was received at the India House from Alexandria, dated Sept. 12, which says:

'Gen. Gavelock's forces, after re-occupying Cawnpore, finding Bethoor evacuated, burned it to the ground. On the 29th and 30th July, they found the rebels at Bupeerel Gunfie, about eighteen miles from Cawnpore, numbering 10,000, whom they defeated, with loss of fifteen guns. They expected to reach Lucknow the next day.'

Sir Colin Campbell has assumed command of the Indian army.

Gen. Havelock's force for the reoccupation of Cawnpore had in eight days marched 126 miles, fought four actions with Nena Sahib's army, against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken 24 guns of light calibre, and that, too, in the month of July, in India. On the morning of July 17, the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul-harrowing spectacle which there presented itself to them beggars description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend, Nena Sahib. Eight officers and 90 men of her Majesty's 84th regiment, 70 ladies and 121 children of her Majesty's 32d foot, and the Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners, and their families, to the number of 400 persons, were the victims of this satan. The court-yard in front of the assembly rooms, in which Nena Sahib had fixed his headquarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been cruelly spared, after the capitulation, for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning—the former having been stripped naked, then beheaded and thrown into a well; the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood reeked on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped, viz., the wife of a merchant and three others.

Gen. Havelock, in a speech to the Governor General, says that Nena Sahib has drowned himself, with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river, the cavalry and infantry deserted him, and they are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now as quiet as Allahabad.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

☞ When the passengers of the Empire City landed at New York, those of them who were survivors of the wreck of the Central America found carriages waiting to convey them to hotels, and it is said, greatly to the honor of the hackmen, that they all refused to receive pay for their services. The Astor House, the Metropolitan Hotel, and other houses, were extremely kind and liberal in receiving all the sufferers who applied for accommodations. The unfortunates were but half clad, and were nearly all destitute of money. A writer in the *Herald* says:—

'The unfortunate, and yet fortunate women, wore an expression of the greatest sadness; it was not an obtrusive sorrow, but calm, deep and pervading. Scarcely one of them had a cent of money, and none a change of clothes; they were just as they had got into the boat from the Central America, devoid of skirts, and wearing merely an outside dress. Some wept as they approached New York city, overcome with past memories and their unexpected condition. They had left California affluent in wealth, and rich in the reciprocal enjoyment of affection; they arrived devoid of treasure and overburdened with affliction. In lieu of their bright anticipations, they find the severest suffering, and some, the severest penury. Not the least piteous was the sight of the infants. Some of them were perfectly naked, merely wrapped around by a coarse blanket taken from a berth. Others were merely girt about the loins with linen, while others wore a fuller dress. Many of the mothers seemed quite unwell. Some were taking gruel, others were giving it to their babes. The deepest sadness pervaded all. A few could only speak with tears; others had power to check the outward semblance of their inward grief. Some who had faced death in the hour of peril with an unblanched cheek, could not speak of the catastrophe, and the loss of a loved one, without tears. Looking at the condition of those saved from the unfortunate ship, one could more fully realize the greatness of the calamity. All the passengers, male and female, spoke in the highest terms of their treatment on board the Empire City.'

From conversation with Mr. George, a very intelligent passenger, and others, the New York *Times* obtains the following interesting facts:—

'Some of the incidents described to us as occurring before or about that time were truly thrilling. One man, floating in solitude, and terrified at his loneliness, after shouting himself hoarse to find a companion, saw at length a man with two life-preservers fastened about his body drifting towards him. His heart leapt with joy at the welcome sight, for the feeling of desolation which had overcome him was terrible to endure. He called to the other to join him, if possible, and made every exertion to meet him half way. There was no reply, but the other drifted nearer and nearer. A wave threw them together. They touched. The living man shrieked in the face of a corpse!

Mr. George says: 'I never felt so thankful in all my life. I never knew what gratitude was before. I do not know whether I cried or not, but I know I was astonished to hear my own laughter ringing in my ears. I do not know why I laughed. That verse, "God moves in a mysterious way," kept passing in and out of me—through me, rather, as if I had been the pipe of an organ. It did not come to me by my own volition, but something made me remember it. When the lights approached nearer, a score of voices sprung up around me, crying, "Ship ahoy," "Boat ahoy," and then I began to shout too. And I had never any doubt that I should be saved, till I saw the lights pass by, about half a mile from where I was, and recede in the distance. Then I began to give myself up for lost indeed. But I slowly drifted toward her again, till I could make out her hull and one of her masts, and presently I floated close to her and shouted, and was taken up. When I got on the deck, I could not stand. I did not know till then how exhausted I was.'

MRS. F. HAWLEY of Bridgeport, Conn., who, with a child five months, and another two years old, were saved, in the second boat, says: 'The last I saw of my husband he stood on the wheelhouse, and kissed his hand to me as the boat pulled away from the ship. The sea was so rough, and the boats tossed about, and were thrown with such violence against the steamer, it was with the greatest difficulty we could be placed in the boat. We were all lowered down the vessel's side by a stout rope, in which a noose or bowline was made; we sat in the noose, and held on by our hands. Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Thayer and Mrs. McNeil could not reach the boat at the proper instant, and were immersed in the sea, but they were all soon hauled on board the boat. They were much frightened, but remained very calm.

The little children were passed down, the officer lowering them by their arms, until the boat swung underneath, and they could be caught hold of by the boatman. It was frightful to see these helpless little ones, held by their tiny arms above the waves. My babe was nearly smothered by the flying spray, as they were obliged to hold him a long time before he could be reached by the boatmen; but when I pressed him once more to my bosom, and covered him with my shawl, he soon fell asleep. The children did not cry, except when the salt water came over us, and flew in their faces. We were all without clothing or bonnets, except the thin dress we had on. I took nothing with me, except a heavy shawl and my watch. Some of the children were also without clothing, or shoes and stockings. Capt. Herndon, and Mr. Hull, the Purser, were active in directing about getting the women and children into the boats.'

From a statement by Jacob Quencer, we make the following extracts:

'I stood within a few feet from the Captain, who held half a door in his hand, when the steamer sank, and I never saw him afterwards. I soon found my tin life-preserver to be filling with water, and I cut away its fastenings with a knife, and depended upon my swimming powers alone to save me. The passengers were as calm in the water as on board, no cries being heard except the hailing each other so as to keep in company as much as possible. At one time I saw one or two hundred people around me, and at another I was poised on the summit of a wave forty feet high, and not one of them was in sight. I saw a light in the distance, and I swam for it. I saw two poor fellows near me who were almost gone; I took hold of one by the hair and the other by the arm, and so kept them up as I swam along. At length I found that the light proceeded from a vessel. I hailed her, and being taken on board with the two men I had rescued, (whose names I do not remember,) I found her to be the Norwegian barque *Ellen*. I had been swimming for nearly six hours, a distance of two miles and a half. I was the second man on board. I helped a large number to get on board, and all those who were near the ship were picked up in safety, with the exception of one, who was carried off by the swell under the barque, and never rose again.'

☞ Mr. Theodore Paine, a merchant of San Francisco, corroborates Mr. Ashby in some important particulars, and, in reference to the noble Captain, says:

'I am indebted to Capt. Herndon for my life, as I was anxious to remain, and only went off at his earnest request. I was in frequent consultation with him before I left, and he asked me what I thought of affairs. I said, "Thank God, the women and children are all off, and we are strong." He replied, "Yes, thank God," and added, "you take the next boat." This I did; but before I went, he requested me to go into the cabin and get his gold watch and chain, and, if saved, carry them to his wife. Said he, 'Tell her I'"—but his utterance was choked by deep emotion, and he said no more on that subject, but changed it by saying he wished me to see the President of the Company, Marshall O. Roberts, and the agents, and communicate with them in relation to the disaster.

After saying thus much, he walked away a few steps, and sat down on a bench, with his head in his hands, apparently overcome. He remained in that position a few moments, and then arose and resumed giving orders, as the boat from the brig Marine returned.'

☞ Mr. Fraser, the second officer of the Central America, reports that he went down on the wheelhouse with Capt. Herndon, whose last orders were—'Now buckle on your life-preservers. We are going down!'

Mr. Fraser then went down; and, wonderful to say, came up through the metal ventilator of the steamer, and with difficulty worked through the crooked part of it to the top of the water!

Mr. Fraser states that two men saved in the Marine, one of them Mr. Jones, told him that they saw Capt Herndon two hours after he was up—that is, two hours after the vessel was wrecked. He was then hopeful, talking with others, and encouraging those around him. He had two life-preservers on—one certainly, and that thought to be a cork one.

☞ A Mr. Taylor of Cohoes, N. Y., one of the Central America's passengers saved, was in the water ten hours. He was floating about on a plank with another man, a New Yorker, and states that after having been in the water four or five hours, with scarcely a hope remaining of being picked up, his companion addressed to him the following query in the most nonchalant tone: 'Well, Taylor, where are you going to put up to-night?'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Failure of John P. Jewett & Co.—The well-known and enterprising publishing house of John P. Jewett & Co. were compelled to suspend payment on Saturday. Their liabilities are said to be about $100,000, with assets of about the same nominal value. The suspension of this house will cause much regret in business circles. We hope the suspension will be but temporary.

☞ Peter Ayres, seventy years a member, and one of the founders of the society of Shakers, died on the 14th ult., aged 97 years and two days.

☞ At the approaching Fair to be held at Richmond, Va., Hon. Edward Everett will repeat his oration on Washington. At the same time there will be a formal presentation to him of General Washington's cane, which was purchased for him by the ladies of the Virginia Mount Vernon Association.

☞ About $2000 was added in New York on Thursday, to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Central America, which, with the previous amount, makes $13,500 altogether collected in the city. It is presumed the fund will reach from $15,000 to $17,000.

☞ The cholera prevails extensively in Hamburg. Out of 239 persons attacked, 136 had died in eight days. At Apslan more than 200 persons had died.—The disease is also prevalent at Stockholm.

☞ It is reported that James Gordon Bennett of the N. Y. *Herald*, loses $70,000 by the failures of Perse & Brooks, paper manufacturers, they having been his bankers.

☞ A party of Massachusetts people, on their way to Kansas to settle, passed through Rochester N. Y., a few days since. They have through tickets from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

☞ The recent census of Spain shows the population of that country to amount to 16,340,500 souls.

Very Calculating. The New York *Day Book* says that one of the Central America passengers arrived, with very closely trimmed hair, which he stated he had clipped off himself, before the vessel went down, to save being grappled by the drowning crowd.

Lyceum Lectures. Dr. John S. Rock, of this city, has two lectures which he is receiving invitations to deliver before lyceums and other literary societies the coming season. One on the 'Lights and Shadows of African Character,' and the other on 'The Unity of the Human Races.' He is an able lecturer, and we doubt not will give satisfaction.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ Dr. Lugenbeel, for a long time connected with the American Colonization Society, died at Alexandria on Tuesday night. Dr. Lugenbeel was formerly physician to the colony in Liberia, but for some years past has been one of the home agents at Washington.

☞ There has not been an execution in Maine for twenty-four years.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* says that a mountain of salt has been discovered in Perry county, Mo., on Saline creek. It has a pure, sweet taste, and when powdered is as white as any table salt.

☞ Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and Haverlock's troops, who are advancing upon Lucknow, were expected.

☞ The 7th, 8th and 40th regiments of Bengal native infantry had revolted, and fled to the Roane river, pursued by her Majesty's 10th regiment, under Gen. Lloyd. Eight hundred of the mutineers were killed.

Home Missionary Anti-Slavery Rule. The General Association at Keene, last week, passed a resolution approving of the rule the American Home Missionary Society had adopted, to refuse aid to churches that tolerate slaveholding among their members.

☞ The Hon. J. Z. Goodrich of Stockbridge, whose opposition to Mr. Banks manifested itself in a long letter some weeks ago, has, in a shorter epistle, come out in his favor. He was converted by Mr. Banks's speech at Worcester!

☞ The sub-marine telegraph cable, connecting Europe with Africa, was successfully laid on the 9th ult., between Bona and Cape Teniada, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. It was submerged more than two miles deep a part of the distance.

☞ The total population of Canada is now 2,271,437. The increase in five years is 729,172.

A Man Publicly Cowhided by a Woman.—In Memphis, Tenn, on the 23d ult., a Mr. Young was cowhided in the public streets by a woman, who stated that he had ill-treated her. When first assailed, Young ran away, crying for the police, the woman pursuing, followed by a great crowd cheering her on. She caught up with him in a short time, however, and gave him a sound flagellation, the crowd still cheering her on, and preventing any interruption.

Bogus Fugitives.—Two negroes, one of whom called himself George Thompson, have been wandering about Connecticut, passing themselves off for fugitive slaves. At Hartford, they told a story of an attempt to arrest them in New York, by a slave agent and a U. S. Marshal from Baltimore; that the people rescued them, and the agent and Marshal were thrown into the calaboose for an assault.

Thompson is said to be very shrewd, and an adept at humbug. He professes to have been a slave to Senator Thompson of Kentucky, and to have been his 'body servant' at Washington. So well does he describe the Senate chamber and many of the notable men, and so ingenious is his counterfeit trepidation, that he has deceived gentlemen well acquainted in Washington.

☞ At the Cattle Show of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society, Gardiner, Me., the floor of the building fell, recently, with a large number of people. Four persons were badly injured. Two ladies had their legs broken. Mrs. Libby, of Gardiner, met with a severe injury of the brain. Mrs. David Brown, of Richmond, had her back broken. All these were on the floor beneath that which fell.

The New Judge of the Supreme Court.—The Boston *Traveller* is very much gratified that Mr. Rufus Choate, who damaged a first-rate reputation in trying to damage the Declaration of Independence, by denominating its great truths 'glittering generalities,'—which, by the way, S. S. Cox, a flighty, locofoco orator in Ohio, has improved upon, by calling '*foolish* generalities'—is spoken of as the successor of Judge Curtis.—*Troy Times.*

☞ The houses on the summit or Mount Washington were closed on Tuesday, and the inhabitants descended on Wednesday, with their chattels. The number of visitors to the summit this season was 3,143, 441 of whom remained over night. The amount of money received by the proprietors of the Tip Top and Summit Houses was $4,462 63. In the above computation of the number of visitors who remained over night, artists and others who spent several days upon the summit are counted only once.

☞ The Northern *Independent* learns, on reliable authority, that at a recent communion service of the colored church at Savannah, Ga., with which Dr. Nehemiah Adams was so greatly edified, eighty communicants drank ten gallons of wine, or a pint apiece. The pastor of the same church, a negro, has been helped to the purchase of three slaves, in order that he may present the edifying example of a slaveholding minister preaching the Gospel to slaves of his own race!

☞ Auguste Compte, Chief of the Modern School of Positive Philosophy, recently died at Paris.

By the Underground Railroad.—A bright looking intelligent mulatto, who said he was the coachman to Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, reached this city last night, and took his departure for the Queen's dominions, on the steamer, this forenoon.—*Oswego Times, Saturday.*

A Financial Crash. The storm is upon us. The journals are crowded with failures and suspensions.—The strongest and safest mercantile houses and financial institutions in the cities, on account of the scarcity of money, are now unable to meet their obligations. One by one, they wive way like cordage snapping in an East Indian Typhoon.

☞ Mr. Leonard, the æronaut, who made an ascension at Hartford, last Friday, once ascended from Dixon, Illinois, against the protests of the spectators, and sailed thirty-five miles in twenty-five minutes, that is, at the rate of 84 miles an hour.

☞ Mr. Wise made his 210th balloon ascension from Bradford, Vt., on Saturday, at 5 minutes before 3 o'clock, and landed in Great Falls, N. H., at 6 o'clock, 140 miles distant. That was going more than railroad rate—140 miles in three hours. The highest point reached was two and a quarter miles.

☞ Capt. E. T. Kendrick, while on a scout on Fish Eating Creek, Florida, a short time ago, found a monster live oak tree, measuring 37 feet in circumference, which throws shade at noon, 45 yards in diameter. Capt. K's whole company, 88 men, dined under the shade of this tree, at noon, and hitched their horses to the limbs!

THE TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their cause,—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important, not only to the three millions of American slaves, but to the American nation and to entire humanity,—for immediate aid, by contributions of money and materials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be opened in Boston,

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further, and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country, through its newspapers, books and various agencies, to the necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than a mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditional emancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful means. From a growing conviction of the justice and necessity of this work, for the good and honor of all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will inevitably spring without delay. *Our* funds, therefore, will be devoted to the primary work of arousing and engaging the public mind; which, as fast as it awakens, never fails to find a way to work its will,—through church action, by agitation and withdrawal,—by state action, through the customary political channels, or by the profounder policy of creating others,—by legislative and judicial changes,—by individual efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor,—by humane feelings creating a preference for its products.

What we ask of the citizens around us, just awakening to some one or other of the manifold aspects of this great question, is, to enable us to continue the use of the means that have proved so efficacious in their own case, and to sustain the primary cause of whatever Anti-Slavery effects they observe and desire to promote.

Let those who labor for an Anti-Slavery national and State administration, furnish voters with the only sufficient motive to any Anti-Slavery effort, by working with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every man shall take the risk of trampling down slavery wherever it meets him.

Let them that pity the hunted fugitive, who sees in every Northern man a betrayer, bound to that base function by the great organic law of his country, take the means most effectual to turn the betrayer into the protector, by helping us every where to awaken a stronger sentiment than compassion for the millions who cannot fly: of whose case it was so truly said by a New England poet of the earlier time, before school-books were expurgated by slavery—

'Their wrongs compassion cannot speak.'

Let all take warning to co-operate with us, from those earlier days when slavery, instead of dying out, as was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there was then no such fountain head of moral power as we commend to the attention of the whole land to-day.

We do not make this appeal in a sectional spirit as Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of slavery. One has known the evil power of its money temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; another its corrupting ecclesiastical bondage; another yet has been identified by Southern birth and education with the slaveholders, and sustained the legal relation of ownership to the slaves; while not unfrequently among our most efficient members have been the wives of slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from which we cannot protect them, and which make us liable to ruinous fine and crushing imprisonment, as they have done our associates erewhile. But we all, with one accord, testify to the truth of the anti-slavery principles, and entreat the aid of all whom this appeal reaches, to deliver the country from such a despotism, by their promulgation.

☞ THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as usual; and we entreat all our friends who have heretofore aided us by literary or pecuniary contributions, to let us hear from them once again, *as speedily as possible.*

☞ Our friends in Europe will not fail to take notice that the Bazaar is to open *a week earlier than usual.*

Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. CHAPMAN, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the Committee, at their respective homes.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
MARY MAY,
ABBY KELLEY FOSTER,
LOUISA LORING,
L. MARIA CHILD,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
HELEN E. GARRISON,
ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
MARY WILLEY,
ABBY FRANCIS,
ANNA SHAW GREENE,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
ELIZABETH GAY,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
SARAH RUSSELL MAY,
CAROLINE WESTON,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
MARY H. JACKSON,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
LYDIA D. PARKER,
ELIZA F. EDDY,
EVELINA A. S. SMITH,
ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,
AUGUSTA KING,
ELIZA H. APTHORP,
JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY,
MATTIE GRIFFITH.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Donations.

Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen, Brookline, Mass., for 1st of August pledge,	$25 00
Charles Follen, do. do. do. do.	13 00
Miss S. C. Cabot, do. do. do. do.	12 00
Charles Higginson, do. do. do. do.	5 00
Thomas Bigwood, Ottawa, Wis., through Abby K. Foster,	5 00
B. G. Wright, Rock Island Co., Ill.	5 00

FRANCIS JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Sept. 28, 1857.

DIED—In Milford, (N. H.,) Sept. 11, Mrs. PHEBE R. B. HUTCHINSON, wife of Eugene Hutchinson, aged 45 years. But a few weeks previous, we were called upon to record the death of another true friend of the slave. These events call for greater faithfulness on the part of those who survive.

Mrs. Hutchinson early marked out a path of benevolence, from which, notwithstanding her multiplied cares, she never swerved. She cheerfully cast her lot among those who make themselves of no reputation, that they may labor in unpopular but righteous causes.

By her pure life, her amiable disposition, and her desire to make all around her happy, she became warmly endeared to all who can appreciate real worth. With no desire to increase her worldly reputation, she did not inquire by what means she could become more 'respectable,' but how she could do more for humanity; and though her worth demands a passing tribute, yet her acts are her best eulogy. P.

Milford, (N. H.) Sept. 25, 1857.

☞ THE MICHIGAN YEARLY MEETING of the friends of Human Progress will convene at Battle Creek, commencing at half past 10 o'clock, on Saturday, the 10th of October, 1857, and continuing, by adjournment, for three days or more, as may be thought expedient.

This Association has no cherished creeds or theological opinions to promulgate or defend, but disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, they 'seek not uniformity of belief in theological affairs,' 'but cherishing and encouraging whatever tends to elevate, and condemning and discouraging whatever tends to degrade,'—they would meet on the broad and universal platform of the 'Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man,' fearing not for truth, so long as our platform is free,—and they invite the co-operation of all who recognize the equal rights and brotherhood of the human family, without regard to sex, color or condition, and who acknowledge the duty of illustrating their faith in God by lives of personal purity and deeds of practical righteousness.

J. P. AVERILL,
R. B. MERRITT,
E. C. MANCHESTER,
J. WALTON, JR.,
H. D. G. FULLER,
E. C. COCHRAN,
} *Executive Committee.*

☞ OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The next Ohio Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held at Salem, Ohio, commencing the 3d of October, 1857, at 11 o'clock, and will probably continue three days.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Fifth Anniversary of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Livonia, Wayne county, Michigan, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 3, and continuing in session by adjournment through the two following days.

PARKER PILLSBURY of New Hampshire, CHARLES LENOX REMOND and Miss SARAH P. REMOND of Massachusetts, with other speakers, will be present.

RICHARD GLAZIER, JR., *Cor. Sec.*

☞ AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held at Collins's Centre, Erie county, New York, on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings, Oct. 3 and 4, at 2 and 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church.

AARON M. POWELL, WM. WELLS BROWN and SUSAN B. ANTHONY will address the Convention.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Prof. WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., intimates that his new lectures, 'Facts, Fun, and Fancy about the Nervous System,' and 'The Poetry and Magic of Science,' are ready for delivery before Lyceums, &c. The latter will be illustrated by many curious experiments, including the new one of lighting a candle with an icicle!

Address, 274 Washington street. 4t

☞ SITUATION WANTED.—An able-bodied man, well recommended, wants work on a farm, or otherwise. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE, THAT,

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER,

THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF

THE

Atlantic Monthly.

THEY will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought.

The current literature, and the prominent questions of the day, will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches, and poetry, from the best writers.

Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be expected:—

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT,	MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,	MRS. GASKELL,
WM. C. BRYANT,	Author of 'Ruth,' 'Mary Barton,' 'North and South,' etc.
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,	MRS. L. MARIA CHILD,
Rev. F. H. HEDGE, D.D.,	MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND,
NATH'L HAWTHORNE,	MRS. PIKE,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,	Author of 'Ida May,' 'Caste,' etc.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,	MISS ROSE TERRY,
JAMES R. LOWELL,	WILKIE COLLINS,
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY,	Author of the 'Dead Secret,' etc.
GEO. WM. CURTIS,	C. RUFFINI,
HERMAN MELLVILLE,	Author of 'Doctor Antonio,' etc.
Prof. C. C. FELTON,	SHIRLEY BROOKS,
Prof. F. J. CHILD,	Author of 'Aspen Court,' etc.
E. P. WHIPPLE,	E. M. WHITTY,
EDMUND QUINCY,	Author of 'Political Portraits,' &c

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

FAINT NOT.

'In due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not.'

Faint not, fear not, courage keep;
Courage, Sower! thou shalt reap:
Cast in faith the seed around;
God will sanctify the ground.

Faint not, Teacher! sow in care
Infant minds with virtue fair;
Tend with patient skill the soil;
It shall well reward thy toil.

Till and sow in faith and hope,
Thou shalt see fresh blossoms ope:
Cast thy precious treasure forth;
Thou dost help to bless God's earth.

Faint not, Preacher! speak the word,
Firm in faith as was thy Lord:
Rich the seed consigned to thee;
Cast it fearlessly and free.

Some may fall the wayside by,
Some on stony hearts may die;
But not all shall perish there;
Much will spring, and flourish fair.

Winter's storms, and summer's rain,
Dews and sunshine bless that grain:
Firm in faith as was thy Lord,
Preach his true, his precious word.

Faint not, fear not, generous heart,
Who hast chosen the better part!
Every honest, holy deed,
Is a rich, a precious seed.

Freely cast such seed abroad;
Trust its harvest unto God:
Some shall from the ground arise,
Some repay self-sacrifice.

Faint not, fear not, courage keep;
Courage, Sowers! ye shall reap:
Full of trust, the seed cast round,
God will bless both seed and ground.

Tenterden, (England.) JANE ASHBY.

For the Liberator.

THE FUGITIVE.

'Twas summer in a land where flowers sleep
'Neath coverings of the purest white,
While streamlets, caught in their joyous leap,
Cover the rocks with their crystals bright:
While the air is keen and the fresh winds blow,
They sleep, nor aught of their rudeness know.

'Twas summer, and earth was blooming bright,
The breath of flowers was on the air,
Swift waters glanced in the bright sunlight,
And the song of birds was everywhere.
In the cool shade of a dark green wood
A pretty vine-wreathed cottage stood.

And the weary wanderers resting there,
Were happier far than kings,
With all their pomp and the crowns they wear,
And the homage that royalty brings;
For the hunters of men never came that way,
Nor the fearful sound of their bloodhound bay.

KATE.

BURIAL OF BERANGER.

'The poet Beranger is dead. The expenses of his funeral will be charged to the Imperial Civil List.'—*London Times, July 17.*

Non, mes amis, au spectacle des ombres
Je ne veux point une loge d'honneur.

BERANGER.

Bury Beranger! Well for you
Could you bury the spirit of Beranger too!
Bury the Bard, if you will, and rejoice;
But you bury the body, and not the voice.
Bury the Prophet, and garnish his tomb,
The prophecy still remains for doom;
And many a prophecy, since proved true,
Has the Prophet spoken for such as you.

Bury the body of Beranger!
Bury the Printer's Boy you may,
But the Spirit no death can ever destroy,
That made a Bard of that Printer's Boy.
A clerk at twelve hundred dollars per ann.
Were a very easily buried man;
But the Spirit that gave up that little all
For Freedom, is free of the Funeral.
You may bury the Prisoner, it may be,
The man of La Force and Ste. Pelagie;
But the Spirit, *mon Empereur*, that gave
That Prisoner empire, knows no grave.

'Au spectacle des ombres une loge d' honneur'
Is easily given, *mon Empereur*;
But a something there is which even the will
Of an Emperor cannot inter or kill—
By no space restrained, to no age confined—
The fruit of a simple great man's mind;
Which to all Eternity lives and feeds
The births of which, here, it has laid the seeds.

Could you bury these, you might sit secure
On the throne of the Bourbons, *mon Empereur*.

ALFRED WATTS.

From the Westchester Republican.

'THY WILL BE DONE.'

An aged widow who had been,
By sad disease, laid low,
Now lay upon her dying couch,
In bitter tears of woe.
She knew too well the victory
By her would soon be won,
So, folding up her arms, she said,
'Father, thy will be done.'

A mother on her death-bed lay—
She was a Christian true,
And through a life of Christian deeds
The Savior's love she knew.
Her young babe by her side she kept,
She must now leave her son;
But, smiling through her tears, she said,
'Father, thy will be done.'

A lovely maiden, just in prime,
Upon the sick bed lay,
The sun upon her face did cast
A bright and pleasant ray.
The world was bright to that fair girl,
She thought its troubles done;
But still she whispered, soft and low,
'Father, thy will be done.'

A babe lay on its mother's breast—
Lay calmly sleeping there—
As the cold, frosty breath of death
Passed o'er the dark brown hair.
The mother knew, alas! too well,
That as 'twas sleeping on,
It soon must leave, but still she said,
'Father, thy will be done.'

So let us all, when death draws near,
Do likewise in that hour;
Then shall we triumph o'er the grave,
And crush the conqueror's power;
And when the darksome vale is pass'd,
The victory will be won,
And then we'll say, as others said,
'Father, thy will be done.' L. J. L.

MEMORIES.

Thoughts of the dead are always sad, and yet
Those we have loved we never can forget;
Kind eyes look sweetly through the shadowy gloom,
And mournful voices whisper from the tomb,
While, with low tone and mildly pensive eye,
We speak their names, whose doom has been to die.

ANOTHER SERIES OF SOUTHERN CRIMES, ATROCITIES AND HORRORS.

A School Teacher Cut to Pieces in Texas.—A terrible affair took place about eight miles east of Greenville, Hunt co., Texas, on the 3d of July, between a school teacher by the name of Moore, and a man by the name of Jesse Howard and his four sons. Moore undertook to chastise Howard's son, about twelve years old, for writing indecent language in a young lady's copy-book. He had struck the boy but four or five blows with a switch, when the boy's brothers came into the school-house with clubs, and one of them struck the teacher with a heavy club on the forehead, and felled him to the floor. The other struck the teacher several times while down, but he recovered himself, and got out his pocket knife, and drove them out of the house.

But, at this juncture, the old man, two other sons, and two sons-in-law arrived, and the old man rushed into the house with a large dirk pocket-knife. Moore begged Howard to spare his life, telling him he was then nearly dead. At this time, Moore had a severe contusion on the forehead, and was covered with blood. But Howard, disregarding his entreaties, rushed upon him, and plunged his long knife into him on the right side, both of which wounds entered the cavity. Moore broke from him, when Howard cut him on the right shoulder, making a frightful gash four inches long, and to the bone. With all his wounds, Moore broke from the house, and ran twenty rods. The boys outside threw clubs at him as he ran, one or two of which hit him.

Moore was a young man, of slight make, and in poor health, who had lately come to this State. He was a man of unexceptionable character, and a successful teacher. He will probably die of his wounds, a victim of revenge so low and despicable that humanity blushes at the recital. The antecedents of Howard and his family are in keeping with this act, they having been frequently engaged in brutal assaults upon their neighbors; and the family are reported to be guilty of every mean act. Moore had had a difficulty with the same child before, and had requested Howard to take him out of the school. The old woman replied she meant to send the boy to devil him, and that if Moore whipped the boy, she would make Howard cut his d——d heart out.

It is generally supposed that the boy was urged to provoke Moore to chastise him, and no doubt they expected it that morning, for they all arrived at the school-house in a few moments after Moore commenced to whip the boy, and the two eldest brothers were secreted close to the house, for they got to the door before Moore had struck the boy six blows. The Howards lived a half a mile from the school-house. Such are some of the facts of this horrible affair, as appears from the evidence on examination.

The old man's bail bond was fixed at $4,000; the oldest sons at $2,000, and the other three sons at $250 each. But they have not yet, and probably cannot give bail. The public feeling is against them, which induces me to hope that they will get their deserts.—*Cor. Chicago Daily Press.*

Horrid Murder.—A most horrid murder was committed near Madison, in this county, on Wednesday morning last, upon the person of Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. John Davis, by a negro man belonging to the latter, during his absence at St. Louis. It appears that early in the morning alluded to, Mrs. Davis had taken up some sweet potato plants, and ordered the negro to go and set them out, and then went to the well, distant from the house some 150 yards, for the purpose of attending to some domestic work—the negro following in the same direction, with a view of setting out the plants a short distance from the well, taking with him an axe. In a short time, the negro was seen approaching the house quite hurriedly and bloody. He went into the house, and took Mr. Davis's gun, which he had put in order the previous day, under the pretence of killing dogs, and then put for the woods. His strange conduct caused Mrs. Davis's daughter to go in the direction of the well to see after her mother, when, before going far, she saw her lying by the well, and on approaching, found her bleeding profusely, and dead. She raised the alarm, and neighbors were summoned to the spot, who, on examination, found Mrs. Davis's death to have been caused by a deep wound with an axe in the neck, nearly severing the head from the body.

There were indications that the negro stealthily approached her while her back was to him, and gave her a blow with the axe on the back of the head, which felled her to the ground, which was followed up by the blow above mentioned on the neck, which caused her death instantly. There were no signs of a struggle, or that she was in the least conscious of the negro's approach.

What induced the fiendish act is still a mystery: he had always been a faithful, obedient and trusty servant, and had been allowed privileges denied to other servants, and bore an excellent character in the neighborhood. The only cause that can be assigned is, that on the Monday morning previous to the deed, he had been called on by Mrs. Davis to assist her in chastising a negro boy for some misdemeanor, and who had resisted her, which order the negro disobeyed for the first time, and in a very insulting manner; for which she threatened, that as soon as her husband returned, she would have him removed from the place.

Soon after the deed was made known, the whole neighborhood was congregated, and the country scoured for miles around in search for the negro, but in vain. Early in the afternoon, bills were printed and circulated, giving notice of the murder and a description of the murderer, and calling upon the public to aid in his arrest. A meeting of our citizens was immediately called, and prompt measures taken to send out numerous parties to aid in the efforts being made to arrest him, and to guard all the points in or near the town that he would be likely to pass in his course, should he come this way. Mr. Davis, the bereaved husband, reached home late in the evening of the fatal day, and immediately ordered other bills to be printed and circulated, offering $500 reward for the negro, if taken dead or alive—which has since been increased to $2000, if taken out of the State, one thousand of which is guaranteed by the Monroe County Court, and the other thousand by Mr. Davis, who is abundantly able to pay it. But notwithstanding the most vigilant efforts have been made from the day of the occurrence to this time to take the murderer, yet he has baffled every effort, and is still at large. He is a shrewd, sensible negro, well acquainted with the country, and it is feared that he may make his escape—a thing that would be greatly deplored by every body who wishes to see the foul murderer get his deserts. Every body, every where, is called upon to aid in his arrest, that justice may be visited upon him.—*Paris (Mo.) Mercury.*

City Life in Baltimore.—Baltimore appears to be improving in morals and manners, and bids fair to rival New York in all that goes to make up a quiet and pleasant place of residence. Last Saturday evening, a German named Sunimers was passing peaceably along Bond street, when he was met by two men in a buggy, who deliberately fired a horse-pistol at him, and then rode off as if nothing had happened, leaving the German with a bullet in his right arm, and feeling thankful that he had escaped with so little injury. At midnight a riot took place at a public ball, where fire-arms were brought to bear, and one young man was taken home with a bullet in his thigh and another in his abdomen, the extraction of which left him in a critical condition. The same night, in a private house, one Sherman stabbed Connery with a carving-knife; Connery had his wounds dressed, and the next morning, which was Sunday, managed to get out far enough to fire a slug into Sherman's neck, which could not be extracted, and Sherman's case is also considered critical. On Sunday evening some young men were passing along Eastern avenue, when they were suddenly assailed by a party of Irishmen, and one of the youths was knocked down with slung shots, and stamped upon; he was taken up insensible, and is believed to have received severe internal injuries.—At 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, a young man named Berry exchanged cross words with a person who ran against him purposely, and he then proceeded on his way; a third party ran after Berry, struck him three times with his fist, then jumping into the middle of the street, fired a pistol ball into Berry's thigh, and ran away in perfect security from any attempt at arrest. And to wind up the account of the two days' offences, about quarter past 9 o'clock, while a man, named John T. Berney, was standing at the corner of Baltimore and North streets, he was shot down by a party of unknown fellows who had been lurking in the shade of an opposite corner.—Truly may the well-disposed among the citizens of Baltimore say, 'Our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places.'

Terrible Tragedy in Missouri—Mob at Fayette—Suicide of a Prisoner.—Some three months since, a man by the name of George Matheny, alias Tucker, who resided at Bonne Femme Township, in this county, was arrested on suspicion of horse stealing, and placed in the county jail at Fayette. He came to this county last February, we believe, and had formerly lived in Johnson county, where he was also suspected of horse stealing, and where he killed one of a party who were trying to force his door for the purpose of lynching him.

His neighbors had him under surveillance for some time before his arrest, and were convinced that he was connected with a band of horse thieves. After discussing the matter for some time, and collecting all the facts they could in reference to him, last Saturday was fixed upon for his confession and execution. There were some three or four hundred people in Fayette that day, drawn there by the news of what was to take place. The company which had the business in hand, numbered some fifty or sixty persons, though they must have had the silent sympathy and encouragement of a portion of others in the place. This company stopped at the edge of the town, and sent in a messenger to learn the state of the public sentiment. A vote was taken of the crowd present, and one hundred and twenty were against the mob proceeding, and ten for it—a large number refusing to vote.

After this vote was taken, the mob marched directly to the jail, and commenced forcing open the doors. Two or three gentlemen appealed to them to desist, and let the law have its course with the culprit, and not bring such a disgrace and stigma upon our country as the carrying out of their plans would irretrievably fix upon us. Their appeals were in vain. Meantime, the culprit hearing the noise and confusion outside, and truly interpreting what was the object, took his handkerchief, and fixing one end about his neck, and tying the other to the flooring above, sought to put an end to his existence. The handkerchief broke, however. He then took a strong linen towel, tore it in two, and succeeded in hanging himself before an entrance was effected. These facts were learned from a negro man who was in the jail.

Upon hearing that the prisoner had taken his life, and upon being convinced of the fact, the mob quietly dispersed. The man was taken down in the evening, and an inquest was held on his body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.—*Glasgow Times.*

Terrible Tragedy at Goldsboro'.—We learned yesterday the following particulars of one of the most dreadful tragedies we have ever been called upon to record. From the information before us it appears that Dr. Davis, a highly esteemed physician of Goldsboro', in this State, bought a few things from a German Jew pedlar, who resides in the same place. The Doctor offered to settle for the articles at the time he purchased them, but the pedlar being busy at the time, told him that he would prefer that he would pay the bill at some other time. Upon this the Doctor thought no more of the matter, and having occasion to go out of town, perhaps the next day, on business, the German Jew in the meantime gave his bill to an officer for collection. The officer called at the house of the Doctor in his absence. When Dr. D. returned, he took occasion to denounce both the officer and the Jew in pretty round terms for their conduct. The case was brought before a magistrate of Goldsboro' on Thursday evening last, when the Doctor charged the German Jew with swearing falsely in regard to the amount of the bill The pedlar retorted that the Doctor himself had sworn to a lie; whereupon Dr. Davis struck the pedlar, and the latter drew a five shooter, and fired a ball through the Doctor's body. The Doctor then attempted to seize the German Jew, when he fired another shot at the Doctor, but the latter striking the pedlar's arm at the moment, the ball took effect in the body of his (the pedlar's) son. The pedlar then approached the Doctor, and placing the muzzle of the pistol at the forehead of Dr. Davis, was in the act of firing the third shot, when the Doctor's son gave him (the pedlar) a blow with a shovel which split his head wide open. It was reported here yesterday morning that Dr. Davis, the German Jew and his son, all three died through Thursday night.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register.*

The Wholesale Poisoning Case in Alabama.—We published an item by telegraph a few days ago, announcing that thirty-seven persons had been poisoned by a German or Hungarian named Comiska, in Pike county, Alabama. It seems the villain was on intimate terms with a negro woman, the property of Mr. Thomas Frazell, one of the earliest settlers of Pike. He had once been in the employ of Mr. F., and was familiar with his premises. Some time since, he had been detected in gambling with Mr. F.'s negroes, and Mr. F. had instituted a prosecution against him. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* of Sept. 17 gives the following account:—

'On Saturday evening, 12th instant, he was seen in conversation with the negro woman above alluded to, at the well, although he had received orders from Mr. Frazell never to come about his premises. On Sunday, there were some thirty-seven persons dining at Mr. Frazell's house, of whom about thirty were visitors at the neighborhood. All these became sick soon after eating, vomiting violently; and the cook, being arrested immediately, said that the white man above referred to, while at the well, had given her a vial containing arsenic, which he instructed her to mingle with "the meat, the milk, the butter and the coffee." He was particularly desirous that it should go into *every* article of food, because old Mr. Frazell was in delicate health, and generally ate very sparingly. The negro woman said she followed the directions of her lover to the letter—who, by the way, added to his instructions the remark, that "after the old man had taken that, he would hardly prosecute him in that case."

The poison was administered—the whole assemblage of persons was put under its influence—and at the last accounts, six had died from its effects. Old Mr. Frazell died about sunset on Sunday, the day of the poisoning. His overseer's wife and two children, Mrs. Cloud, a widowed daughter of Mr. F., and Mr. F.'s grand-daughter, died the next day. Several others were lying in a critical condition.

'Mr. Jack Frazell, son of the old man, happened to be out of meal on the day of the poisoning, and sent to his father's and borrowed a bushel. All who partook of this, including a brother who had declined to eat at his father's—having come in after some of the company had got sick—were more or less affected.

'*The infuriated people of the neighborhood have burnt the negro woman, and will perform the same service for Comiska on next Monday.* In the meantime, he is safely lodged in jail at Troy. He neither denies nor admits any thing.'

Lynch Law in Virginia—A Mob at Richmond.—The Rockingham (Va.) papers confirm the report that Jefferson Randall had been hung by a vigilance committee in that county. It is charged that he plundered and robbed almost everybody in the neighborhood for the last eighteen or twenty years, and lately had commenced a system of burning barns. The *Spirit*, published at New Market, after stating that Randall was arrested in the mountains, where he was concealed, and that his family had returned from Ohio, where they had been 'shipped' by the committee, who bore their expenses and gave them $40 in cash, says:—After consultation, it was determined to hang him on Monday night at 12 o'clock. He was informed of his sentence, but doubted the sincerity of the committee. A coffin and shroud were prepared, and placed in the room where he was confined on Sunday. Being now convinced that his days were numbered, he sent for a minister, to whom he made a full confession of his guilt in the charges preferred, and of his intention to have killed several of the citizens in the neighborhood. At 12 o'clock on Monday night, the committee proceeded to the execution of their design, amid the wails and cries of the distracted family.

Thus have about 200 respectable citizens of Rockingham stained their hands with the blood of their fellow-man, and stigmatized themselves as deliberate murderers. Their conduct merits, and we have no doubt will receive universal reprobation. Randall was about 50 years of age, and has a family of ten or twelve children.

At Richmond, Va., on Thursday night, an attempt was made to inaugurate 'Judge Lynch' in that city. It appears a man named Thomas J. Hardy is in prison, there charged with attempting a few days ago to violate the person of Laura A. Bennett, a girl only nine years of age. The outrage created great indignation, and on Thursday night a mob, with ropes and ladders, surrounded the jail, and demanded the prisoner, so that they might hang him forthwith. The mayor hastened to the jail, and after a short speech, induced the mob to disperse.—Subsequently, however, hearing that another attempt to seize the prisoner was contemplated during the night, he ordered out three military companies to guard the jail, and thus prevented any violence.

Domestic Tragedies in Kentucky.—At Louisville, on Friday morning last, an awning maker, named Travers, a drunkard, who had been on a spree for several days, came home, cut his wife's throat, and then lay down beside her, and remained there until noonday, when he was arrested by the police, and attempted to kill himself. The wife was about 24 years old, and was honest and respectable. In Bullet county, on Thursday, Julius Bukey, a respectable old man, shot his daughter, 17 years old, and then shot himself. She was enamored of a young man whom he disliked, and as he supposed, from her saying that she was going out to spend the evening, that she was about to elope, he refused to let her leave the house. Angry words ensued, and in the heat of passion, he first struck her, and then drew a revolver and shot her twice, both shots taking effect. The unfortunate girl fell dead at his feet, in the presence of her mother. The wretched man rushed from the house, with the fatal weapon in his hand, pursued by a son. He tried to seize his father's arm to wrench the pistol from him, but he eluded his grasp, and after retreating a few steps, placed the pistol to his own head, and blew his brains out.

Condemned to be Hung—Exciting Scene.—The negro woman who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Hall, near Gordonsville, a few weeks since, was sentenced, on Monday last, by the Louisa County Court, to be hung on the 21st of next month. We are mortified to learn that a scene was enacted in the trial of this cause, which should be a reproach upon the court that sat in judgment, and make every heart tremble with fear at the manner in which the criminal laws are administered by our county courts. The court announced that they stood four for hanging, and one for transportation.

Under the decision, the woman was legally acquitted of murder in the first degree, and should have been punished by transportation. But as soon as it was known that the prisoner was not to be hung, the crowd that filled the court room became greatly excited, and threats were made that if she was not condemned to death, the people themselves would lynch her; and one or two gentlemen approached the dissenting justice, and advised him to change his opinion.

Under these circumstances, the fifth magistrate gave way, and the woman was condemned to be hung. As soon as the sentence of death had been agreed upon, one of the Court arose, and stated that as injury to the jail and danger to the prisoner were to be apprehended from the populace, the sheriff ought to proclaim publicly that the court had ordered the woman to be hung. Proclamation was made, and the excited populace became satisfied with the Court.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Adv.*

Slaves Poisoning their Masters in Virginia.—PETERSBURG, June 23.—At an advanced hour last evening, three slaves, employed by Mr. Edward Gill, of Chesterfield, at his residence at Mataoca, were lodged in the jail of this city, under very important, and, indeed, fearful circumstances. Their names are, respectively—Rebecca, a cook, and Maria, (both owned by Mr. Gill,) and John, a slave of Sylvester Pearce. For several weeks past, the entire family of Mr. Gill, consisting of six children, himself and wife, have been slowly and gradually visited with mysterious diseases, producing internal inflammation, deathly paleness, and exceeding nervousness. In the course of time, their youngest child fell a victim to its fatality; and on Saturday last, physicians were called to attend the family, every one of whom had become prostrated, and were suffering intense pain.

From the character of the symptoms of the afflicted, suspicions of poisoning were aroused, which were subsequently fully corroborated by investigation. On the premises of the cook, which were also occupied by two other servants, were found parcels of lump and carbonate of lead, with a vial containing sugar of lead. These and similar deadly poisons, as every attendant circumstance warranted, had been introduced from time to time into the food and drink served to the family, causing a slow process of death. On yesterday (Monday) evening, Ella, the youngest surviving daughter, died under the loathsome affliction. The Chesterfield authorities were immediately consulted, all the circumstances fully stated, and the arrest authorised. The rest of the family are slowly improving.—*Richmond Despatch.*

A Singularly Deliberate Murder.—In Adams Co., Miss., a few weeks since, Mr. Duncan Skinner, overseer for a Mrs. Sharpe, was found murdered in a mysterious manner. Last week, three negroes were arrested, and proved to be the murderers. According to the testimony, this was one of the most coolly planned and deliberate murders ever committed. The Natchez *Courier* says:—

'The negroes in the house went to Mr. Skinner's house just before day, and aroused him on pretence of a child in the family being sick. He opened the door while in his night clothes, and was knocked down by a blow on his breast from a heavy stick. Three stalwart negroes seized him, and after a severe struggle, succeeded in choking him.

While thus insensible, they carried him a few rods from the house, and there by main strength dislocated his neck. They then got out his clothes, dressed him, and, to turn away suspicion, put his watch around his neck, and his purse, with a part of his money, in his pocket, brought out his horse and saddled it, put the lifeless body on it, and led it into the woods, where the body was found. Here, after running the horse up and down, they took off the body, dropped the saddle, and set the animal loose. The latter returned home a few hours after. The body of their victim they placed in such a position as would indicate the probability of accidental death; then brought out his gun, cap, whip and game-bag, discharged one barrel, and placed several articles in the tracks, as if of a runaway horse.

'So long a period had passed, that the guilty assassins imagined that the crime was unnoticed, and would be forgotten. But a terrible and speedy retribution awaits them. The whole chain of evidence is complete as to the crime, its manner and circumstance. The three negroes are safely secured, and are now in jail in this city.'

Homicide in Anne Arundel County, Md.—On Monday morning last, Mr. Hezekiah Linthicum, residing near the Annapolis road, and not far from the second bridge, shot a negro man, which resulted fatally shortly after.

From the statement of Mr. L., who is an old and respectable citizen of that county, it appears that the negro was in his employ, and on Monday last returned home, and without provocation fell on his employer and choked him. He then used threatening language, and told Mr. L. that he could and would whip him; whereupon the latter went into his house, procured a double-barrel gun, and shot him, the charge taking effect near the left groin. The negro then went off, but soon after died from loss of blood. Yesterday morning, Mr. Linthicum came to this city, and offered to surrender himself to officer Gorman, who told him he had no authority in the premises, and advised him to go to Justice Hawkins, of Anne Arundel county, or to Annapolis. It seems that there is no testimony other than that of Mr. Linthicum, who is a man of some sixty years, and who alleges that the act was committed in self-defence. He is a man of considerable wealth, and highly respected in the neighborhood where he resides.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Runaway Slaves.—Yesterday we announced the elopement of three slaves from Henry county, Ky., on Sunday—the arrest of one in Indiana, escape of the second, and death of the third by being shot by William Mead, one of his pursuers. We have since learned that an inquest was held on the body of the murdered negro, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated, and that a requisition will be made on the Governor of Kentucky for Mead, on the charge of murder. We are also informed by Capt. Claxton, of Carrollton, Ky., that Mead, after pursuing one of Sandford's negroes three hundred yards, caught him, when an unknown elderly white man approached Mead with a rifle, threatening to kill him if he did not release the negro. Mead, having discharged the contents of his pistol previously, when he killed the other negro, deemed it best to obey the command, when the fugitive disappeared into the woods. The unknown intruder was supported in the background by a young man, supposed to be his son. Who they were, or where they came from, is still a mystery.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Two Negroes Sentenced to be Hung, and Four to Transportation.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—

'About 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the trial of the six negro men, Ben, Tom, George, Moore, Edmund and Robert, slaves of Mr. William Boulware, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, their overseer, Mr. John H. Dodd, on the 27th of July last, was brought to a close before the County Court of Henrico county, after occupying six days. Marmaduke Johnson, Judge Wm. W. Crump, and John S. Caskie, were assigned as counsel for the prisoners, and these gentlemen never labored harder in defence of clients. The examination of the witnesses occupied four days. The case was submitted to the jury about 6 o'clock. They rendered a verdict that they had found the prisoners guilty. Ben and Tom were then sentenced to be hung on the 25th of September, and George, Robert, Moore and Edmund, because of their youth, were sentenced to transportation beyond the limits of the United States. When Ben and Tom were ordered to stand up and receive their sentence, they both said that they had not intended to kill Mr. Dodd. They received the sentence with stoical indifference, neither of them exhibiting the slightest emotion.'

Great Outrage in Tennessee.—The house of Mr. W. Grant, an old resident near Shelbyville, Tenn., was entered about midnight, and the inmates (Mr. G. and his wife and eldest son) were awakened only in time to know that they were surrounded by a crowd of murderous villains, who, with axes and other instruments, soon accomplished their heinous and revolting crime. When discovered the next morning, the old man was found dead, and the wife and son in a very critical condition. Mr. G. has no knowledge of the affair, being asleep when the attack was made. The murderers succeeded in carrying off about $1200, mostly in gold and silver.

We are informed by a gentleman who came passenger on the cars yesterday evening, that suspicion rests upon the negroes belonging to the farm. The excitement at Shelbyville was intense; over one hundred citizens went out to the premises and arrested the negroes, and afterwards scoured the country in search of others.—*Occidental Messenger.*

A Bloody Tragedy in Texas.—We find the following in the Dallas *Herald* of the 29th ult:—

'It becomes our duty to record one of the most desperate and heart-rending tragedies that have ever been enacted in this region of the country. John Robinson, living some four or five miles from Birdville, Tarrant county, on Friday morning of last week, without previous provocation, as we are informed, almost without an intimation of his fiendish intentions, shot and killed two brothers, George and James Anderson, brothers of his wife, then attempted the life of his wife, and, failing in that, proceeded deliberately to his neighbors', old man Sublet, a distance of nearly two miles, and, while the old man was pleading for mercy, shot him dead. Returning to within a short distance of his house, Robinson finished this horrid and unnatural tragedy by placing the muzzle of his gun against his own forehead, and pushing the trigger with the ramrod, put an end to his own life instantly. The whole affair occurred in less than an hour.

Robinson previously had a difficulty with his wife, and had agreed to a separation. Her brothers were assisting to remove her things, when he shot them both with a rifle and a musket. Some time ago, Robinson committed a brutal assault upon old man Sublet, and was punished with several months' imprisonment, which was probably the cause of his animosity against that individual.

Mystery, Murder, Romance and Crime in Memphis, Tenn.—A short time since, a young man by the name of Tanner, in Memphis, Tenn., of most blameless life and manners, was assassinated in the street, at night. It was not known that he had an enemy in the world, and no motive of plunder could have prompted the deed. A deep, dark mystery enshrouded the assassination, which is now about being lifted, to reveal a new phase of social shame and crime fatally mistaken in its aim.

A clue has been obtained which promises to develop the fact that young Tanner was killed by mistake for another man—that other man the husband of a wife from whom the assassin had conceived a passion; and the murder was to remove the husband from between him and the object of his guilty love.

A negro man was the tool selected to commit the murder. He mistook the man, and poor Tanner fell instead of the doomed husband.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Murder by a Boy of Ten Years.—In New Orleans, a negro boy has been convicted of murder under the following circumstances: The boy was flying a kite, when a mulatto child broke the string. The boy furiously struck the child on the head with an axe, and afterwards endeavored to drown him in a barrel of rain water. This he was prevented from doing by being discovered. The child died from the effects of the blow with the axe, eight days after. The boy is only ten years of age. He does not seem to realize the enormity of his crime. During the trial, he was perfectly indifferent to what was going on, and when returned to jail, he asked the sheriff if he was going to keep him there all the time. He laughs when told that he is to be hanged, and in other ways exhibits a sort of idiotic unconcern.

A Bold Villain.—A man in LaGrange, Texas, calling himself Edmund Raymond, went to the house of Mr. H. Matthews, during his absence, and assaulted Mrs. M., and after a struggle, tied her to the bed-post; then told her his object was to violate the persons of her two daughters, and proceeded to their room for this purpose, threatening Mrs. M. with death if she made a noise. He found the girls, but met with a desperate resistance, which gave Mrs. M. time to untie herself and load a gun, with which she proceeded to her daughters' room. Here a desperate hand-to-hand fight took place, the mother unable to use the gun, lest she shot her girls, one of whom was badly cut with a knife. Finding the women too many for him, he fled. The citizens were in pursuit of him.

Lynch Law in Texas.—Texas used to be considered a paradise for rogues, but the following paragraph from the *Indianolion* of the 11th inst. indicates that their fortunes have changed:—

'Rumors constantly reach us from the upper country that the Vigilance Committee are raking the country fore and aft, and swinging every horse-thief and murderer they can find. A gentleman who came down the road a few days since states that he saw a dozen bodies suspended from one tree, and on another five. A great many of the desperadoes have passed through this town on their way to New Orleans, not considering it healthy for them to remain any longer.'

Fool Shooting.—The New Orleans *Delta* of the 14th says—'A hostile meeting took place yesterday at the "Oaks," between Mr. J. W. McDonald, editor of the Natchez *Free Trader*, and Captain J. K. Duncan, pistols being the weapons, and the distance twelve paces. Shots were exchanged without doing any damage to either party, though we have heard Mr. McDonald's bullet passed so close to Capt. Duncan as to cut his vest. After the first fire, the challenge was withdrawn by Mr. McDonald. The occasion of the duel was the course taken by Capt. Duncan, whom Mr. McDonald consulted as a friend in the dispute between himself and Mr. E. Bonligny.'

Murder in Missouri.—The St. Louis *Republican* says:—

'A gentleman from Cape Girardeau county informs us of a deliberate murder committed on White Water, in that county, last Friday week. A dispute had grown up between two citizens, named Carr and Sumner, in reference to a field of land. Carr left his home on Castor, to go to Jackson and establish his title to it. Sumner followed after him, waylaid him, and shot him dead. The corpse of the deceased was not found until a week afterwards, and in the meantime, Sumner fled. Both were regarded as very respectable men.'

Bloody Affray.—On the 6th instant, as two men, named Peace and Skugg, were quarrelling in Summersville, Kentucky, a Mr. Beauchamp interfered to prevent mischief, when Peace threatened to kill him. Mr. B. then fired a revolver at Peace without injury, when the latter, placing his rifle at the breast of Beauchamp, 'literally tore his heart out.' The affair was witnessed by the deceased's wife and children.

☞ The negro girl, Sarah, who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Hall, in Louisa county, (Va.) some time since, was hung on the 21st inst., in pursuance of the finding of the Court.

Eagleswood School,

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

THIS School opens on the 1st of October, and closes on the 21st of July. The School consists of four quarters, of ten weeks each. There are three vacations—a week at Christmas, a week at the end of the third quarter, a from the close of the School year to the 1st of October.

The general design of this School is to combine the advantages of home nurture, in physical, mental, and moral training, with instruction in Literature, Science and Art.

The definite aim is to teach, first, the branches necessary for the prosecution of those general duties of life which none can escape; then the Sciences of Nature, Intellectual and Material; the usual Ancient and Modern Languages; History, Drawing, Painting and Music.

The intellectual and moral training and instruction of the pupils is conducted, and their out-of-school life, amusements and general behavior regulated by the Principal, assisted by competent teachers.

When the mind receives its appropriate nutriment, at the natural crises of its intellectual appetites, every artificial stimulus is a hindrance to true development. Such incentives, by exciting to unnatural action, not only defeat, in the end, their own object, but react, with distorting force, upon the whole mind and character.

Since there is in the constitution of the sexes a law of incessant reciprocal action, involving the highest weal of both, that public sentiment which restricts each sex to schools exclusive of the other, subverts the Divine order, and robs development of a ministration essential to its best conditions and highest results. In testimony to this truth, we institute our educational processes upon the basis of God's model school, the family, and receive, as pupils, children and youth of both sexes.

The education of the sexes together, under a wise and watchful supervision, conduces eminently to simplicity, modesty, purity, and general elevation of character; quickens the perception of those nameless proprieties which adorn mutual relations; excites attention to personal habits; gives refinement of feeling, gentleness, grace and courtesy to manners, and symmetry to mental and moral development.

To provide for the children and youth, resorting hither for education, such conditions of development as may be conducive to their innocence and growth in virtue, is a sacred and paramount aim. It is adopted as an inflexible condition of admission to the School, that no pupil of vicious habits shall be received. Profaneness, impure language, indecent actions, reckless violence, impracticable tempers, or habits of any kind, tending directly to counteract the processes of nurture in others, will as effectually exclude their subject as an infectious disease. To such, and to those using tobacco in any form, or intoxicating drinks as a beverage, the doors of our school cannot be opened.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Languages, each	$5 00 a quarter.
Music—Piano	$10 and $15 "
Use of Instrument	$2 50 "
Violin, Drawing and Painting,	Terms regulated by number of pupils.

Pupils can be admitted at any time, and will be charged from the date of entrance; but none will be received for a less period than two full quarters.

The terms are Sixty Dollars a quarter, *payable in advance*. There will be no deviation from these terms, except in cases provided for by special arrangement. This amount defrays the expense of tuition in all branches not included in the list of 'extra charges,'—washing, to the extent of one dozen pieces per week, bed, bedding, room, furniture, heat, lights, use of library, apparatus, gymnasium, and work-shop.

Eagleswood School is situated at the head of Raritan Bay, one mile from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, on the route of the Camden and Amboy Line, from New York to Philadelphia.

Perth Amboy is twenty miles from New York, and has daily communication with it by steamer.

Application for admission of pupils, or for further information, may be made to

THEODORE D. WELD
PRINCIPAL OF EAGLESWOOD SCHOOL,
Perth Amboy, New Jersey

NEW ENGLAND

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on the first Wednesday of November, 1857, and continue seventeen weeks. PROFESSORS: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Assistant Instructor.

Fees, $5 for each of the seven Tickets. Free tuition to forty Students, in Massachusetts, from State Scholarships.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., SEC'Y, Boston,
Sept. 11. 3w

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.,
Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee,

Says: 'Notwithstanding the *irregular* use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. *the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their original color.*'

REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher, Chenango Co. N. Y. 'My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall off.'

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, &c.'

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H. 'My hair which was grey, is now restored to its natural color, &c.'

REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'